INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginnin-.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 201 · BOMBAY SATURDAY AUGUST 11 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO

A Peerless Photoplay by Ernst Lubitsch, the Screen genius of the day, plumbing deep into the hearts of three different Women.

To-Night **"THREE WOMEN"** This Week

A Gorgeous Warner Bros. Picture, featuring **MAY McAVOY—PAULINE FREDRICK and LEW CODY.**

When One Woman loves one man—all Right! When Two Women love one man—There's trouble! When Three Women love one man————!?!?

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME. **TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)**

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Calling at Malta every alternate week,

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
11 Aug.	Macedonia ..	All	11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..	vessels	20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,953
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..	will	16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,946
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,088
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..	now	10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,572
20 „	Rawalpindi ..	sail	16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
17 „	Ranchi ..	direct	16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..	from	20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.	Bombay	11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..	without	10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..	transhipment	16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..	at	20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..	Aden.	16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES.—

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
„ Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929.		
21st Mar.	Dumana ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala ..	8441

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.

Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
16th Aug.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
20th „	†Mirzapore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
30th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
27th „	Macedonia .	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
4th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
8th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
20th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan.
1929.		
3rd Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

†Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
15th Aug.	Khandalla ..	East and South Africa
15th „	Baroda ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
17th „	Vita ..	Busreh via Karachi
29th „	Karapara ..	East and South Africa
12th Sept.	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
19th „	Ellora ..	Mombasa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local Passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SAVE EYES.

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Coccanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay

J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

BANKING.

The Lalubhai Samaldas People's Co-operative Bank Ltd.

Membership—Open only to residents of Bombay and its suburbs.

SHARES —Are available on application. No brokerage is allowed. Last Dividend on shares paid @ 6½ %.

DEPOSITS —Are accepted from Members and Non-Members in Current Account Savings Bank Account and Fixed Deposit Account, rates allowed in Current % @ 2½% Savings Bank @ 5 % on daily balance and 5½ % Fixed Deposit for 12 months.

LOANS —Are granted to members only on personal sureties and also on the security of Government papers, Life policies, on first Mortgage of immovable property on manufactured goods and raw commodities.

AUDIT —Of the Bank is made annually by a Special Auditor of the Government.

For further particulars apply to :— P. S. MEHTA, Manager.

SARDAR BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES

Byculla—Bellasis Road.

Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.

Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, supject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906 (Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES. Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS.

THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA (ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„ 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	„ 99,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Shimonosakai
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Canton	Manila	Samarang
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO, Manager.

INSURANCE

INSURANCE

THE

EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the :—

SECRETARIES, Bombay

ESTABLISHED 1874. HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

1927

ANOTHER YEAR OF RECORD PROGRESS

THE ORIENTAL'S

INCREASING POPULARITY IS REFLECTED BY:—

	ITS INCREASING NEW BUSINESS		ITS INCREASING PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	13545	for Rs. 2,86,42,000	1925	Rs. 92,66,000
1926	17371	„ „ 3,91,39,000	1926	„ 1,05,33,000
1927	21418	„ „ 4,68,04,075	1927	„ 1,21,53,000

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED Rs. 10½ CRORES.
FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 8 CRORES.

Prospective Policy-holders are requested to apply without delay to:—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Bombay.

Or to any of the Company's Branch Offices.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25 % of the the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazagon, BOMBAY, 10.

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income ..	„ 3,43,794	„ 4,46,826
Premium Income ..	„ 17,83,154	„ 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund ..	„ 82,70,393	„ 94,49,100

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values.
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the *BOMBAY BRANCH*; Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—ENGINEER wanted for the post of Concrete Products Engineer with the Concrete Association of India, an organisation for developing and extending the uses of cement. Must be experienced in the latest methods of concrete construction and in particular have had experience in the manufacture of concrete products and precast units. Also a good working knowledge of the machines used for this class of work. Required to assist and develop the Concreete Products industries in India. Essential that he can write and speak good English. A good demonstrator and concrete enthusiast required, capable of imparting his knowledge to others. Will be required to deliver lectures on the subject and write explanatory pamphlets. Headquarters will be at Bombay but will be required to travel extensively. Second class travelling expenses paid. Preference will be given to a qualified Engineer. Salary Rs. 400/- per month. Good opening for a keen and energetic man. Applications addressed to the DIRECTOR and MANAGER, The Concrete Association of India, Telephone Buildings, Home Street Bombay, must be submitted before 22nd August.
A 30921

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, German and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy articles,—Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. REIGO, 12, Dedar Baksh Lane Calcutta.
A. R30817

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Railway Fare PAID. Apply for Prospectus and Forms enclosing 2 annas stamps. ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, DELHI
A R1071

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—Godown on ground floor and rooms on 2nd floor airy and ventilated at "Cama House", Mint Road. Apply to Mr. D. F. CAMA, Ismail Building, 381, Hornby Road.
C R1094

PROFESSION

POONA RACES.—Don't risk your fortune blindly in the Poona Races. Consult me before it is too late. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Office hours 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.
P. S.

RUSSEL A. GREGORY (of London University.) 94, La Touche Road, Lucknow. Handwriting Expert Latest Methods. Indian scripts, a speciality.
P R1060

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DUST and LEAF TEAS supplied at lowest possible rates. Samples sent free. Wanted Agents. Apply to, Post Box No. 26, COIMBATORE.
T R1093

MATORI Contraceptive tablets resist heat. GELOTUBE effectively prevents venereal diseases. Sole Agents, RIGHT AGENCY, GIRGAUM, Bombay.
T R1091

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—A SUITABLE MATCH for an Afghan girl of 16, belonging to a very respectable family of frontier, beautiful and well accomplished in English, French, Music, etc. No caste restrictions. only those in Imperial service or equal or higher status with full particulars need apply Box 2174 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R1099

EDUCATIONAL.

THE DAR-UL-ULOOM, MUSLIM HIGH SCHOOL, Panchgani, RE-OPENS after the Vacation on 15-8-28, the 1st Batch leaving on 14th and the 2nd Batch on 15th August by the last Passenger Train. Parents desirous to send their sons are requested to communicate to Mr. H. A. Lalljee, M.L.C., HONORARY SECRETARY, Samuel Street, Mandvi, Bombay, without delay as the accommodation is very limited.
M 30927

BOOKS.

SECONDHAND BOOKS—We purchase Second Hand Books on Literature, Art, Industry, Sciences, History, Drama, etc. Good price for valuable Books: Apply Hasanali Gangji, Second Hand Book Stall, No. 35, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
L 30925

MEDICAL

TURKO-THERMAE.—Health, Power, Beauty.—See what Mr. R. James of Lucknow at present at Derby Hotel, Bombay, says:—"I have had my hand massage and vibratory treatment and feel much better". 12-4-28.—309, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, opposite Whitaways.

ELCO HEALTH—THERMAE INSTITUTE.—Insurance policy for Health, Power, Beauty, Electric hand massages and foen treatment, Hot air and vapour baths, ZER-MAHAL, 2nd floor, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

FRUITS, FLOWER & SEEDS.

FINEST KULU APPLES AND PEARS 11 lbs. basket for Rs. 5/6 postage free. Supply limited. Apply to:—SUPERINTENDENT, KULU FRUIT GARDENS, Bajaura (Kulu) Punjab. Tel. "Garh" Bajaura.
F R1096

LOANS.

5000/—Rupees Cash Loan without interest for ten years, to be granted on 31st October 1928. Enlistment till 30th September. For particulars and result of 31st July 1928, enclose Two Annas Stamps. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD. Bombay 2.
R R1102

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—Brand New Machinery. SPINNING PLANT, of 13,000 Spindles by Howard and Bullough, with its Preparatory Machinery and Gearing complete. WEAVING PLANT, of 360 Looms by Henry Livesey, with Preparatory Machinery, Calender, Finishing and Gearing complete. POWER PLANT, One "Hicks" 2,000 I.H.P. Steam Engine Two "Hicks" Boilers 30'-0" X 8'-0" X 180 lbs. presure, with "Greens" Economiser of 448 Tube. Apply—MAYASHANKER THACKER and Co., 47 A., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
N R1101

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH LOCAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders on the Bombay Register of the Imperial Bank of India will be held in the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank, Apollo Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 27th August, 1928, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), for the purpose of electing two Members of the Local Board for the ensuing year in place of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., K.C.S.I., and Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C.B.E., who retire under the provisions of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, but are eligible for re-election.

By Order,
R. A. GRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer (Offg.),
Bombay.

Bombay, 16th July, 1928. 30858

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

ADVANCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT OF INDIA 4 1-2 PER CENT. LOAN 1955-60 AND 4 1-2 PER CENT. BONDS 1934.

THE BANK is prepared to give advances not exceeding Rs. 80,000 in any one case, to approved constituents who wish to subscribe to the above, on the following terms while the Loans remain open:—

(1) The Bank will advance 80 per cent. of the amount applied for, the Borrower paying the remainder at the time of application is made.

(2) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 5 per cent. Thus if a Borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of 4 1-2 per cent. Loan 1955-60 he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 1,880 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 470 for 16 months. Similarly if he applies for Rs. 10,000 of 4 1-2 per cent. Bonds 1934 he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 1,950 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 487-8-0 for 16th months.

(3) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.

(4) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.

(5) In the event of a Borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the Borrower to make such repayment, to sell the securities. Should the Bank decide not to exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balance of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6 per cent. per annum.

(6) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the outstanding amount of the advance plus a 20 per cent. margin.

N. M. MURRAY,
O. A. SMITH.
Managing Governors.

Imperial Bank of India,
Bombay, 27th July, 1928.
30589

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TEMPORARY RECEIPT No. 7592 in respect of 10 ordinary shares Nos. 529541 to 529550 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., standing in the name of Bai Umme Salma, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 6th August, 1928.
R1097

NOTIFICATION

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

THE MUNICIPALITY proposes to give a contract for a period of three years from 1st January, 1929, for removal of refuse from the Northern and Southern beats of the Municipal limits to two separate contractors with the condition that the beats will be interchangeable at fixed intervals. The removal is to be done by motor lorries from the dust bins provided by the Municipality in the City to the dumping places that may from time to time be fixed by the Municipality outside the City. The specification showing the number of lorries to be kept, the manner of removal, the penalty for defaults and other conditions to which the contract will be subject can be had on application o the Health Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality.

Sealed tenders are invited so as to each the Chief Officer on or before 31st August, 1928. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 as earnest money without which no tender will be considered.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Health Department,
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, dated 4th July, 1928.
30725

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of proprietors of Private Unaided Primary Schools in Bombay that Rule 2, Chapter 1, Grant-in-Aid Code (quoted below) shall be strictly enforced in the case of Schools applying for registration for grants-in-aid from and after 30th June, 1928.

Rule 2, Chapter I—Grant-in-Aid Code:—"Application for registration of Schools for Grants-in-Aid must be made to the Schools Committee at least six months before the commencement (April 1st) of the official year in which the school is to receive the grant. Those schools, however, of which the permanent character is recognised, may be registered once for all. In disposing of such applications, the Schools Committee will consider whether the school supplies a want in the locality; whether the teaching staff is competent and adequate; how far the school's own resources, exclusive of fees, are adequate to meet its necessary expenditure: whether the fees charged and the percentage of free students are reasonable: and whether the money at the disposal of the Schools Committee can meet the application."

R. V. PARULEKAR,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Municipal Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, Dated 4th August, 1928.
30904

TENDERS.

NOTICE OF TENDER.

VASAD KATANA RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

SEALED TENDERS for the above will be received by the Executive Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Baroda Division, Baroda, up to 4-0 p.m. (Standard Time), on 31st August, 1928.

Plans may be inspected and tender forms and conditions of contract may be obtained from the Office of the Executive Engineer, Baroda Division, Baroda, on any working day during office hours.

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent,
B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Dated 9th August, 1928.
30922

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE

TENDERS for works in the construction of chawls for Begari (80 Rooms) including Sanitary Block, Drainage and Water fittings, Compound Pavement and W. I. Railing, etc., at Annesley Road, will be received not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.), on MONDAY, the 20th day of August, 1928.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Office, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to bona-fide contractors on payment of a deposit of Rs. 5 (non-returnable) by the Undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer, Development Works.
Municipal Offices.
Bombay, 10th August, 1928.
30926

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF WOODEN KEYS FOR RAILS.

The Agent, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above mentioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with drawings and conditions of contract, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 3|- per copy, which sum will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelope enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed: "Tender for the supply of wooden keys". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 5th September, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 1st August, 1928. 30868

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VITHALDAS DAMODAR has severed his connection and separated from the Joint family estate and business by a writing, dated the 24th day of October, 1919, passed by him to Devidas Damodar, Vasanji Damodar, Gordhandas Damodar and Jamnadas Damodar.

VASANJI DAMODAR,
GORDHANDAS DAMODAR.
30923

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MISTRY MONJI KHODA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, situate at 6, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground Rent Tenure land or ground, situate at Second Carpenter Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurment 153-6|9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 1906, New No. 9040, Old Survey No. 524 and New Survey No. 5270 and Cadastral Survey No. 2966, Bhuleshwar Division together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 6614, Street No. 7, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Damodar Morarji and on or towards the West by the property of Khatri Deokorbai, on or towards the North by the Second Carpenter Street and on or towards the South by the property of Ganpat Bandoo and others, and which said premises were formerly occupied by and are now occupied by the tenants.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1928.
RAMANLAL & HIMATLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
30920

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDULLA ABDUL REHMAN, of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from all incumbrances. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of Mortgage, charge, sale, use, trust, inheritance, gift, lien, lease, possession, bequest, partnership, or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at and on the West side of Kamatipura Bazar Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring according to old Deeds two hundred and Two square yards but on recent admeasurement one hundred and sixty-one square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3225, 4183, New No. 10084, Old Survey No. 2220, 3739, New Survey No. 6363 and Cadastral Survey No. 591 of Byculla Division and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Kamatipura Bazar Road, on or towards the West by the property of Hargowan Curson, on or towards the South by a sweepers passage and on or towards the North by the Kamatipura 8th Lane and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1022 and Street Nos. 94-96-98-100.

Dated this 9th day of August, 1928.
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER
AND HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
30919

LIGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JAMNADAS MANGALDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhai Jiwanji Lane, Girgaum Road (Thakurdwar), has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my clients Bai SITABAI, widow of Atmaram Raoji Rele, ANANTRAO GANPATRAO VASUDEV and Bai PUTALABAI, widow of Ganpatrao Parasharam Vasudev, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, the present Trustees of the Indenture of Trust, dated 17th of November, 1920, and made between Atmaram Raoji Rele of the one part and Bai Sitabai and another of the other part.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 7, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Bhai Jiwanji Lane, Girgaum Road (Thakurdwar), in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 241 square yards or thereabouts (exclusive of the strip of land along the southern boundary which forms part of the said Bhai Jiwanji Lane), and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 45, New No. 304, Old Survey No. 111, New Survey Nos. 1|8112 and Cadastral Survey No. 2142, Bhuleshwar Division, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4039 and Street No. 9, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Mahadev Harischandra Chiplunkar, on or towards the West by the property of Gajanan Narsimha Patil, on or towards the North by the property of Devkaran Nanji and on or towards the South by the said Bhai Jiwanji Lane.

Dated this 11th day of August, 1928.
M. V. GOKHALE,
Purchasers' Attorney.
30918

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. UKALAL HARAKHCHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 443 of 1927, filed by him against Ebrahim Abdul Rahim and others in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office at 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground with the bungalow and out-houses standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 34 gunthas but on actual admeasurement 35 gunthas and 4 gunthas, situate, lying and being at Kurla, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, Pot Tukdi Kurla, bearing Survey No. 234, Falni Nos. 26 and 25, Akar Rs. 1-3-6 and annas three, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by public passage, on or towards the South partly by the property of Silestin Antone D'Almeida and partly by the property of Abdulla Rangari, on or towards the East by the property of Abdulla Rangari and partly by the vacant land of Surajprasad Dwarkaprasad and on or towards the West partly by the property of Narshi Naravan and partly by the vacant land of Hormusji Darnwalla. All the lands at Kurla are Inami lands and no Readers of Right have been prepared.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1928.
DADYBURJOR & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
30924

Digtized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra. on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY

"SACRIFICE"

BY

Poet Rabindranath Tagore

The Bombay Amateurs will Stage "SACRIFICE" the Sensational Indian Social Tragedy in English at

BALIWALLA GRAND THEATRE

Grant Road Corner.

TO-DAY (Saturday,) at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

Programme of Music at relays by Prof. DEODHAR'S SCHOOL.

Popular Prices.

Booking at S. ROSE & Co., Rampart Row, Fort, and at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

4-30; 6-30 and 10 p.m.

HAROLD LLOYD

IN

THE KID BROTHER

If you haven't laughed a second in all your born days, you'll Howl when you see the Comedy King—

HAROLD LLOYD

in the Biggest Hit of his Career:—

THE KID BROTHER

ADMISSION: Rs. 3-6, Rs. 2-4, Re. 1-2 and Annas 9.

Plans at the Theatre.

FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

4-30; 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.

NIGHT LIFE OF NEW YORK

Featuring an all-Star Cast including—

DOROTHY GISH

ROD LA ROCQUE AND ERNEST TORRENCE.

Peppy Story of Metropolitan Jazz and Romance—woven around a Youth from the country, who had painted the old home town red, thrown into the vortex of the Mad whirl of Ceaseless Rounds of Pleasure!

MADAN THEATRES LTD

PRESENT AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

4-30; 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.

A ROLLICKING FARCE OF A WANDERING BRIDEGROOM

THREE WEEKS IN PARIS

featuring a strong Cast including

MATT MOORE

AND

DOROTHY DEVORE

IN GAY PAREE.

—When it was easy to forget even the whimsome charms of the newly married bride he had so recently left behind.

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND

IMPERIAL CINEMA

(LAMINGTON ROAD)

Continues for ONE WEEK MORE

KOHINOOR FILM CO.'S SOCIAL FILM

RAJNI - BALA

Featuring:

Mr. KHALIL Miss YAKBAL, Miss HIRA and other known stars.

DAILY four shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.

EXTRA SHOW on Saturday, Sunday, and Bank Holiday at 3 p.m.

COMING NEXT WEEK:

IMPERIAL FILM CO.'S Jewel production

"MADHURI"

AMUSEMENTS.

Stupendous Surprise!! Splendid News!!

JAGTAP FILM Co.'s ATTRACTIVE PRODUCTION.

COMMENCING FROM SATURDAY 11TH AUGUST 1928.

Golden-Gang

A man having fallen in the trap of Greed, does unmanly and cruel deeds ruins himself and others also

Come and See To-Night—The Hair Raising Scenes.

Featuring Screen favourite

Miss ZUBEDA

Supported by

Mr. Udwadia & Mr. Jagtap

(Junior)

Well-known Stars.

Beautiful Stage Dances

Sweet Song—Sweet Music

Well-known Dancers—Classical Dances.

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

TIME: SATURDAY & SUNDAY, AT 3 P. M. DAILY 5, 7, 9 & 11 P. M.

Coming:— Krishna Productions (1) SARAYUBALA, (2) DREAM-LAND.

KOHINOOR CINEMA

Opposite B. B. & C. I. Railway Station, DADAR.

Commencing from TO-DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th August

Royal Art Studio's Picture

"Magician of Bengal"

DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT at your favourite KOHINOOR CINEMA, Dadar on and from 11th August, 1928.

COMING SHORTLY

KOHINOOR'S PRODUCTION,

"HARISHCHANDRA"

COMING SHORTLY

MAHARASHTRA FILM CO.'S

"PRALHAD"

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.

The Lovers of "MERRY-GO-ROUND" & "The Phantom of the Opera"

MARY PHILBIN AND IN **NORMAN KERRY**

THE CAPITOL

The Dazzling Brilliance of Europe's Gayest Capital—Pre-war Vienna

Extra Show Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

THE GLOBE

TIME: 5, 7, 9 and 11 o'clock Daily

Please be in time.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS IN

Laugh and the world laughs with you!

Weep and you weep alone!

'DOUG' does both in his most sumptuous production—the greatest of all Fairbanks films!

"THE GAUCHO"

He is again, the picturesque adventurer, daring everything with a confident grin and a romantic devilry skilfully calculating to win its tribute of laugh, or gasp or tear!

A story of high hearts and hopes—of big scenes and gripping situations!

See it to-day! Also

LARRY SEMON, Laughing Comedy. "RUMMIES and RAZORS".

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

PRESENTS

TO-DAY and during THE WEEK

Sharda Film Co.'s

Popular Production

The GOLDEN LOTUS

Featuring

Mr. VITHAL

Known all over India's

Indian Douglas Fairbanks

Amazing Stunts and Excellent Story

4 Shows Daily at 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.

EXTRA SHOWS on Saturdays Sundays and Holidays at 3 p. m.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,

Merchant Tailors,

Princess Street. BOMBAY.

NARIMAN PURSE FUND

HOW IT WILL BE UTILISED

LEAGUE FOR PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As you are probably aware some friends and admirers of Mr. K. F. Nariman had started a fund called "The Nariman Purse Fund" in appreciation of the services rendered by him in connection with the Development Case. An influential and representative body had been formed and funds were being collected for the purpose but no active step was taken in connection with the issue of an appeal to the public for the collection of the fund as in the meantime graver issues like the Bardoli affairs cropped up, claiming the entire attention, energy, support and co-operation from the general public. Mr. Nariman himself desired that in view of the great National importance of the Bardoli affairs, all other public movement that are likely directly or indirectly to interfere with and divert public attention from the supreme issue should be suspended.

Now that the Bardoli dispute has happily concluded and the cause has triumphed, those interested in the "Nariman Purse Fund" have deemed it fit to revive the movement. On a consultation with the several leading citizens, a universal and enthusiastic support has been accorded to this movement. Even those who have differences of opinion in political matters with him, have also shown their willingness to co-operate and join in making this movement a success. It is also generally felt that had it not been for the great legal acumen, untiring patience and enormous labour and energy which were brought to bear upon this work, it would have been impossible for any one to succeed in face of the formidable obstacles that were thrown in his way.

Although Mr. Nariman has undergone immense sacrifice in respect of out-of-pocket expenses, his own practice and the great strain on his health, still on being consulted he had flatly refused to accept even a pie out of this Purse for his personal benefit, but on being pressed, he has accepted the fund and to devote it to the following public cause "To Start a League called 'League for the prevention of corruption in public institutions' on a line similar to those existing in most of the European countries whose object and function is to keep a vigilant eye over the management and administration of all public trusts and funds including Government, Municipality, Improvement Trust, etc. and where necessary to take action in a Court of Law either to prevent corruption, waste of public funds or to enforce some civic right." He believes that the mere existence of such a league would have very salutary effects on various public administrations in the city and would thus be instrumental in preventing enormous waste of public funds.

This object has also been approved of by several members of the Executive Committee and we take this opportunity to appeal to the public through your valued paper to give generous response to our appeal by paying their mite for this fund and thus demonstrate their appreciation of the unique service rendered by him to the Presidency in general and to this City in particular.

A public meeting will be shortly held (time and place whereof will be announced later on) where the Purse will be handed over to him by the Committee.

All donations should be sent to Jt. Hon. Treasurers, Nariman Purse Fund, C/o Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala, Solicitors, 1, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

K. G. BENLELHASLISE,
G. N. SAHSRABUDHE,
M. B.UDGAOKER.

Names of the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurers and Secretaries have been already announced and the following are the names of the members of "The Nariman Purse Fund."

Committee:—Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, Solicitor; Mr. B. N. Gamadia, B.A., J.P.; Mr. Kekobad C. Adenwala; Mr. Framroz A. Vakil, Solicitor; Mr. B. D. Lam, Solicitor; Mr. Shivnarain Nemaji; Mr. Sarupchand Prithiraj; Mr. H. M. Mehta; Mr. Mathooradas Vissanji Khimji; Mr. Motilal Kanji; Mr. Bhaidas Karsondas; Mr. Mavji Govindji; Mr. Jamnadas Ramdas Dossa; Mr. Morarji Kanji; Mr. Jivabhai Pratapshi; Mr. K. M. Munshi, M. L. C.; Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, B.A., LL.B., M. L. C.; Mr. Motilal Narayanlal Dalal; Dr. S. K. Vaidya; Dr. Atmaram Merchant; Sir Hormusji C. Adenwalla, Kt., M.B.E.; Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, B.A., LL.B.; Mr. Karamchand Chunilal; Mr. Manu Subedar, B.Sc.; Mr. Purshottamdas Jivandas; Mr. P. J. Murzban, M. L. C., J.P.; Mr. K. Natarajan, B.A.; Mr. B. G. Horniman; Mr. S. A. Brelvi, M.A., LL.B.; Mr. N. H. Belgaumwala; Mr. K. T. Shah; Mr. Sorab Kapadia; Mr. R. N. Vatchagandhy; Mr. Meyer Nissim, M.A.; Mr. Amritlal Kalidas; Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, M. L. A.; Mr. Rameshardas Birla; Mr. Habibbhai Ismailbhai; Mr. Abubaker Abdulraheman; Mr. Rustomji P. Patel; Mr. S. N. Haji, Bar.-at-Law; Mr. Gokuldas Dongershi; Mr. Amershi Kanji; Mr. Amritlal Amerchand Madhavji; Mr. G. B. Trivedi; Mr. V. F. Vicaji, Bar.-at-Law; Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, M.A., LL.B.; Mr. Harjivandas Valji; Mr. Narottamdas Bhau; Raja Pratapgirjee Narsingirjee; Dr. Sorab Phirozshah Mehta; Dr. Jethalal V. Vora; Mr. N. M. Desai, Solicitor; Mr. A. H. Kulkarni; Mr. Mansukhlal Chhaganlal; Mr. Dwarkadas Tribhuwandas; Mr. Jamnadas Baxi; Mr. S. F. Surveyor, B.E.; Mr. Mathurdas Kanji Natani; Mr. Noormohamed Haji Essa Poonawala; Mr. Dharamsey J. Thacker; Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal; Mr. Chunilal Bhaidas Mehta; Dr. A. K. Dalal; Mr. Dayalal Makanji; Mr. V. A. Desai; Mr. J. B. Patel; Mr. Tarachand Maneckchand Panachand; Mr. Usman Sobani; Mr. Manecklal H. Vakil; Mr. B. F. Bharucha; Mr. Jivraj G. Nency; Mr. Vasantilal Gorakhram; Mr. Manilal Vurdhman; Mr. Hirji Govindj; Mr. Trieumdas Dwarkadas; Mrs. M. D. Gilder; Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhaley; Miss Mithabai Petit; Mrs. Rattonben Mehta; Miss Bachubai Lotwala; Miss Mithan Tata; Mrs. Bachubai D. Thaker; Mrs. Huseinbhai A. Lalji; Mr. Joharmal Dalmia; Mr. G. G. Phase; Mr. K. K. Parekh; Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai; Mr. Tyebjee; Mr. N. C. Dalal; Mr. Soorji Vallabhdas; Mr. Hussenbhoy Karamally; Mr. Jagjivan Ujamshi; Mr. I. K. Yagnik; Mr. Prabhudas Ladhabhai Modi; Mr. B. D. Mistry, B.A., LL.B., Pleader.

Some of the prominent Residents of the North of Bombay had decided to present a purse to Mr. Nariman and had formed a Committee with Dr. Gilder as the Chairman, but that movement has been merged into this Committee and we earnestly invite all the sympathisers of this movement to give ready and generous response to this appeal.—Yours, etc.,

F. J. GINWALA,
K. G. BUSLELHADERE,
G. N. SAHSRABUDHE,
M. B. UDGAONKER,
Jt. Hon. Working Secretaries.

LATE MR. P. M. DALAL.

PROMINENT FIGURE IN STOCK EXCHANGE

Mr. Pherozeshah Merwanji Desai, a prominent share broker and Senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Merwanji and Sons, Share and Bullion brokers died on Wednesday of heart failure at the age of 55, at his residence on Pedder Road. He was the brother of Sir Dadiba Dalal, ex-High Commissioner for India in London.

Mr. Dalal was held in high esteem in financial and banking circles of the city. He was a member of the Atlay Committee which was appointed by Government in 1924 to enquire into the working of the Bombay Stock Exchange. He subscribed himself to the view held by the majority of the Committee that all forward dealings in stocks and shares in the city of Bombay should be prohibited by legislative enactment. After the Stock Exchange Act for regulating transactions was passed, Mr. Dalal became a member of the Bombay Stock Exchange Association and took a keen interest in its affairs.

Mr. Dalal was in good health on Wednesday and attended his firm as usual. On his return home, he complained of a severe pain in the chest after dinner and expired before medical aid could be given. He leaves behind a widow, son and three daughters and five brothers to mourn his loss.

The funeral took place, on Thursday afternoon and was attended by a large number of prominent Parsi and Hindu gentlemen.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Exchange Banks were closed in the afternoon.

WONDERFUL GERMAN REMEDY.

LANOL

Spoken of by thousands in India. Magical cure for chronic Eczemas, Syphilitic sores, and all sorts of skin diseases, it is used almost every respectable house-holds in Southern India and Ceylon especially. Price Re. 1/- 3 phs. Rs. 2/8/- PostageExtra

Sole Agents:— MALLICK & CO., 1, Jugipara Lane. - - - CALCUTTA.

It is a waste of good food to spoil it and run the risk of contaminating it by cooking it in a product which is not guaranteed. Cook your food in Cocogem. Its purity is guaranteed. Tell your cook to use Cocogem,—the purest cooking oil obtainable.

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FOR BETTER COOKING

EVERYBODY IS NOW ASKING FOR

CRABBIE'S

WHITE LABEL

SCOTCH WHISKY

THE HIGH CLASS QUALITY AT A MODERATE PRICE

AND SPECIALLY SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA

STOCKED BY MOST WHOLESALE DEALERS.

JOHN CRABBIE & CO^Y LTD^ *DISTILLERS*

LEITH.—SCOTLAND.

SPLENDID ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION. OPEN TO ALL.

AWARD OF 10,000 WATCHES.

You can easily get one of it simply through little Attempt and Exhaustion. Please go through the whole of it and you will be satisfied. Perhaps you have heard of our Renowned hairs oil. "BASANTI KUSUM TAILA." Such a delightful delicately perfumed hair oil has never appeared in the market. It has thus commended the paramount place in the rolls of hair oils as brain and hair tonic. It cures thinness, brittleness or falling of hair, untimely greyness of hair, short sightedness, nervine debility, Dryscalp, Dandruff, Giddiness, headache, vertigo, Insomnia, etc., by the use of a single phial only. Price Re. 1-10 with postage. Every customer of one "Basanti Kusum" will be awarded a watch, none will be deprived of accordingly.

RULES OF OBTAINING THE PRIZE.

According to the rules of the Company's Sale System, any one who will register him by taking one Basanti Oil at Re. 1-10 only, will be entitled to get a fine jewel watch guaranteed 1 year absolutely free of cost. He will moreover be able to get further valuable prizes out of the following, the more he will make new customers of Basanti. Carefully remember that prizes are given only experimentally in order to propagate the use of Basanti Taila throughout India and will be given only for a few weeks more. Rules are only strictly given to none but our Registered customers within the parcel.

Other Costly Presents Ready for you accordingly are—

Harmonium, Violins, Sitars, Esrazes, various other musical instruments. Foot balls, Watches, Wrist-watches, Clocks, Timepieces, Shawls, Uni Luhies, Alwans, &c. Besides the above privilege the buyer of one—a rolled nib fountain pen, (at a time) of 2 oils at Rs. 3-4 B Timepiece will be given free of cost along with it until 2nd notice. Wholesale Commission on the oil is given only to Bona fide dealers. No unnecessary enquiry is replied to unless accompany a reply card.

Messrs. SHARMA & Co., P. O. Hatkhola (63), CALCUTTA.

EMPLOYMENT OF MUSLIMS IN PUBLIC SERVICE

INTERPELLATIONS IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

The following questions were asked and replied to in the Bombay Council:—

1. Mr. Haji Ibrahim Haji Muhamad Jitekar (Bombay City): Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) The number of Muhammadan and non-Muhammadan clerks in the several departments of the Secretariat; (b) the number of these clerks who are in the lower and upper Division; (c) the number of these employed by them since 1920 and the number of applications for appointments received from the Muhammadans and non-Muhammadans both for lower and upper Division during that period; (d) whether they are aware that the Hindu superiors of the Muhammadans in Government subordinate service deliberately try to curb the spirit of the Muhammadans under them, whenever they find an excuse to do so and that they are overbearing and arrogant in their attitude towards them and that it is this fact which accounts for the general apathy of the Muhammadan graduates to join the subordinate service; (e) whether they are aware that no benefit has been derived by Muhammadans from Finance Department order No. 2610, dated the 25th February 1926, both in the matter of employment and promotion?

The Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta: (a) 11 Muhammadans, 430 non-Muhammadans.

(b) Upper Division—2 Muhammadans, Lower Division—9 Muhammadans, (c) All except three in the Lower Division. Applications of candidates who are not employed in the Department concerned are ordinarily destroyed after they have ceased to be useful for the future. (d) No. (e) No. The order mentioned is being observed whenever qualified Muhammadan candidates are available.

HIGH COURT CHIEF JUSTICES.

1. Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether they were consulted by the Secretary of State for India about the Bill to amend section 101 of the Government of India Act, 1919, making Members of the I. C. S. eligible for appointment as Chief Justice of High Courts; (b) if so, what opinion did this Government forward to the Secretary of State; (c) if so whether any opinions were called for by Government from the Bar Associations or other Bodies in the Presidency?

The Hon. Mr. J. R. Martin: (a) No. (b) and (c) Do not arise.

GUJARAT SARDARS IN 1827.

1. Sardar G. N. Mujumdar (Deccan Sardars and Inamdars): Will Government be pleased—(a) to place on the Council table a list of Gujarat Sardars prepared according to Bombay Regulations 29 of 1827 and 16 of 1831 similar to those of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country Sardars; (b) if such lists were not prepared at that time, state the reasons therefor?

The Hon. Chunilal V. Mehta: (a) and (b) The question of the creation of Sardars in Gujarat received the attention of Government in the years 1830 to 1833, when after calling for detailed lists and after mature consideration they did not at that time deem it advisable, having regard to the conditions in Gujarat, to establish any class of privileged persons therein.

MYSORE SPG. AND MFG. CO LTD.

The Thirty-fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on Thursday, at 1-30 p.m. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas presiding.

The Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 29th February 1928 stated:—

The result of the Company's operations in the year shows a profit of Rs. 8,39,327 which with Rs. 27,186-0-4 brought forward from the previous year's account makes a total of Rs. 8,66,513-0-4.

From this sum the Directors have paid an Ad-interim Dividend of Rs. 5 per share of Rs. 50, Rs. 1,19,815-0-0. And have allocated to Depreciation of Machinery Rs. 2,85,000-0-0; Depreciation on Buildings Rs. 65,000-0-0; Reserve Fund Rs. 75,000-0-0. Total Rs. 5,44,815-0-0. Leaving a balance of Rs. 3,21,698-0-4, which it is proposed to dispose of as follows:—Final Dividend of Rs. 5 per share on 25,000 Shares Rs. 1,25,000-0-0; Bonus of Rs. 2 per Share on 25,000 Shares Rs. 50,000-0-0; Bonus to Company's Staff Rs. 15,000-0-0; Provision for Income-tax and Super-tax Rs. 1,05,000-0-0; To carry to next year's account Rs. 26,698-0-4. Total Rs. 3,21,698-0-4.

The prices of cotton ruled low during the buying season, and the subsequent rise in the prices yielded a substantial margin on the Company's manufactures. In the year under report, a Ginning and Pressing Factory consisting of 20 gins and a Press at Chitaldroog, the centre of cotton growing area in the Mysore Province, was purchased for Rs. 70,000, as a going concern. The Company has also acquired in the current year a cotton mill in Bombay consisting of about 20,000 spindles for Rs. 2,65,000. The acquisition of these concerns will prove a valuable addition to your property.

Mr. A. J. Raymond who has gone on leave out of India has appointed Mr. Albert Raymond as his alternate Director under Article 102-A of the Articles of Association. Mr. K. S. Ramaswami Iyer who was re-appointed a Director on his vacating the office under Article 107 (d) of the Articles of Association retires under Article 103, but being eligible offers himself for re-election. Two of your Directors, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E. and Mr. A. J. Raymond retire by rotation, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The Mill Property and Stocks are insured for Rs. 95,53,800 and the Profits and Standing Charges for Rs. 12,00,000 for 24 months' benefit, that is Rs. 6,00,000 annually.

The Report was adopted, dividend as recommended by the Directors was approved, and the retiring Directors for the ensuing year were re-elected.

SALES

OR

NO SALES

Please note our present REDUCED PRICES for new waterproofs.

COMPARE WITH **OTHERS**

AND DON'T MISS THIS GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

"MOSES"	"PEACOCK"	"READING"
Rs. 8.	Rs. 12.	Rs. 15.
"HARRISON"	**"ROYAL TRENCH"**	
Rs. 18.	Rs. 23.	

This reduction will commence on 10th August 1928, and remain in force upto the 25th AUGUST 1928, only.

Our FRESH STOCKS of New Woollen Great Coats are also arri ved

Price Rs. **10** each.

Elsewhere not even for Rs. **20** each.

K. C. MARROTT

Largest Importers of New Waterproofs in India.

187, Hornby Road, :: :: :: :: BOMBAY.

A Great Benefit of Mass Productions

Those who want to buy Rice Mill Machinery for the coming Season are requested to

COMPARE our **PRICES** and **DIMENSIONS** of **PRINCIPAL MACHINES**

BEFORE DECIDING to buy a Rice Mill anywhere else.

Our Rice Mills are Manufactured by Messrs. F. H. SCHULE, G.M.B.H., Hamburg, (Speciality since 1892).

BURMA TYPE RICE MILL, No. 7 B Capacity: 2500 to 3000 lbs. Paddy per hour. This Rice Mill consists of:—

1 Under runner Disk Sheller dia. 4' 1"
1 Paddy Separator CINDERELLA with 33 Compartments in 3 Tiers.
2 White Rice Cones dia. of stones 2'
5 Complete elevators.

Besides these paddy Riddle, Magnetic Separator, Shaiking Seive Husk Separator, Exhaust fan, Complete Iron frame work, Shafting, etc.

Price Rs. **10,680-0-0** F.O.R. Bombay Nett.

For smaller capacity mills please do not forget to inquire prices.

Our Prices Defy Competition.

Agents:— **SHREE JAGNATHJI & Co.,** P. O. Box 1018, BOMBAY, 1.

NEW DISCOVERY

By **Dr. DESAI, L. M. & S.**

For HYDROCELE

Can be Radically Cured in Fifteen Minutes at one sitting WITHOUT OPERATION.

TREATMENT GIVEN IN BOMBAY FOR 4 DAYS EVERY MONTH BY SPECIAL (DEPOSIT) APPOINTMENT ONLY.

Details with Certificates can be had, if three anna Stamps are sent to

Dr. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S.

Wadi Falia, SURAT, : : : (B. B. & C. I. Rly.)

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BUREAU DISBELIEVED— GENERAL SELLING—SOUTHERN SELLING— POOR TRADE DEMAND—FUTURES 148 TO 140 POINTS LOWER.

New York, Aug. 9.

The New York futures market experienced a state of panic to-day. The Bureau report issued yesterday was disbelieved and continued favourable weather with poor response from trade induced enormous selling by bulls and south. As a matter of fact there was no demand and prices collapsed by 148 to 140 points. Spot cotton prices declined 145 points to 18.85c.

The New Orleans futures market closed weak at a decline of 142 to 137 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced by 141 points to 18.75c.

As pointed out in our report continued favourable weather caught attention of the operators. The allowance made in the Bureau's estimate for probable damage, found little justification. Owing to unfavourable trade conditions there is no demand from mills while South is selling cotton freely. There was general selling to-day and we believe most of it was of a speculative nature. Prices slumped nearly 1-1|2 cents during the course of the session and it shows that the market is very sensitive and subject to violent fluctuations. It is inadvisable to follow such rapid declines, however we see nothing in the situation at present to cause any sustained improvement in prices.

LATEST LIVERPOOL CABLE.

Liverpool Aug. 10.
9-45 a.m.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:

"Athough market declining too rapidly with continuation present crop condition, and poor trade, look for lower prices."

RANGE.

N. Y. October, 1995—1851 Range 144 points.

PRIVATE CABLES:

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 9th instant as under:—

"General selling influenced by indifferent trade response to yesterday crop report."

Patel Bros.:—Market declined on general selling.

January highest 19.80 (at the opening) lowest 18.40 (2-40 p.m.).

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, August 9.

October	...	18.64—.148
December	...	18.62—141
January	...	18.52—.146
March	...	18.62—.140
May	...	18.57—.143
Middling Spot	...	18.95—.143

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, August 9.

October	...	18.14—.142
January	...	18.14—.137
Middling Spot	...	18.75—.141

NEW YORK.

New York; 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	...	19.40
January	...	19.23
March	...	19.32

New York, Noon Call.

October	...	19.06
January	...	18.89
March	...	19.00

New Orleans 9-30 a.m.

October	...	18.92
January	...	18.88
March	...	18.90

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, August 9.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Forts 1,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil. bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 5,000 bales.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 9-8-28	23000	84000
" Yesterday do	1000	9000
Exports to date do	55000	87000
Stock at Ports 3-8-28	54500	894000
" Interior Towns do	302000	279000
" Liverpool 3-8-28	763000	1174000
Visible Supply 3-8-28	2174000	3276000
Quantity in Sight do	13000	94000

LIVERPOOL

CONSIDERABLE SELLING— SOUTH SELLING— FUTURES 31 TO 33 POINTS LOWER— SALES 5,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 9.

The Liverpool futures market opened at a rise of 2 to 3 points and ruled easy on considerable selling pressure. During the last hour prices suffered considerably on southern selling. Prices closed at a decline of 31 to 33 points. Spot prices improved 28 points and closed at 11d. per lb. Sales amounted to 5,000 bales.

Empire futures closed at a decline of 32 to 31 points and Egyptian futures closed at a decline of 60 to 59 points.

PRIVATE CABLES:

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated the 9th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Despite low Government report little enthusiasm on bull side owing to the feeling that size of crop is under-estimated and the weather has been favourable since compilation of report. Much depends on weather next three weeks. Would only sell on advance."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

9-30 a.m.—"East Belt heavy rains, light rains Arkansas, entire Belt partly cloudy."

9 p.m.—Heavy speculative selling, no demand."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables dated the 9th instant from their Liverpool friends:—

(1) "Market raided near close, expect wide fluctuations, weather mixed."

(2) "Cause of decline no confidence in Bureau estimate."

(3) "Heavy Southern selling, market disbelieving Bureau."

(4) "Market easier under free offering by South."

(5) "Decline caused by favourable weather for the growing crop, and belief Bureau Report pretty well discounted. All future damage is estimated to be from boll-weevils, in consequence of selling orders from South, heavy selling by longs."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, August 9.

August	...	10.23—.33
September	...	10.18—.32
October	10.52	10.13—.32
November	...	10.08—.31
December	...	10.08—.31
January	10.49	10.11—.31
February	...	10.08—.32
March	10.50	10.11—.33
April	...	10.12—.33
May	10.52	10.13—.33
June	...	10.12—.32
July	10.46	10.11—.32
August	...	10.08—.33
Middling Spot	...	11.00+.28

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, August 9.

Sales at Liverpool	...	5,000 Bales.
Sales on Speculation	...	200 "
Sales of East Indian Cotton		Nil "

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, August 9.

Scinde, Fully Good	...	7.75+.30
Scinde, Fine	...	8.00+.30
Scinde, Superfine	...	8.25+.30
Bengal, Good	...	7.50+.30
Bengal Fully Good	...	7.75+.30
Bengal, Fine	...	8.00+.30
Oomra, Good	...	8.05+.30
Oomra, Fully Good	...	8.35+.30
Oomra, Fine	...	8.65+.30
Broach, Fully Good	...	9.20+.30
Broach, Fine	...	9.45+.30
Broach, Superfine	...	9.70+.30

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, August 9.

August	...	17.17—.60
September	...	17.47—.60
October	...	17.57—.60
November	...	17.62—.60
December	...	17.77—.60
January	...	17.81—.59
February	...	17.81—.59
March	...	17.96—.57
April	...	17.96—.57
May	...	18.01—.57
June	...	18.01—.57
July	...	18.08—.56
August	...	18.08—.56
Sakellaridis, F.G.G. Spot		18.85+.35

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Interest, daw to day Loans	3-1/4 p.c.
Interest, 7 days' Market Loans	3-1/2p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months ...	4-9/32p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months ...	4-9 /16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

BOMBAY.

NERVOUS LONG LIQUIDATION— STEADY BUYING AND COVERING— CLOSED STEADY.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

Following a huge decline of 146 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 355 for Broach A.-M. delivery and ruled easy on considerable selling pressure and prices declined to Rs. 349-8. At this level there was considerable covering and prices improved to Rs. 358-8. Liverpool opened steady and rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J.-A. 349.
Broach A.-M. 356-8.
Oomra D.-J. 322-8.
Bengal D.-J. 287-8.

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, August 10.

The forward market opened steady at Rs. 358|- for Broach A.-M. delivery and ruled steady on commission houses buying. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

The Bombay market will remain closed on Monday, the 13th instant being "Pachusan."

Broach J.-A.	340
Broach A.-M.	360
Oomra D.-J.	326
Bengal D.-J.	291

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

August	229.80—8.70
November	230.90—8.00
February	230.40—8.00

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

Bengal 288 D/J.
Broach 357 A/M.
Broach 340 J/A.
Oomra 323 D/J.

SPOT RATE.

Bengal	284	277	270	262
S P	282	275	268	260
Rajputana	284	277	270	262
Broach	363	358	348	341
S D	358	353	346	339
P A	374	366	359	351
K V	354	349	344	337
Dholera	351	346	341	334
Kalajin	349	346	341	334
Cutch		354	349	342
Surat	414	409	404	399
Rajpipla	410	405	400	395
Navsari	434	429	424	419
Oomra No. 3	337	330	323	313
C P No 1	359	352	345	335
C P No. 2	348	341	334	324
Southern	349	344	337	330
Comptah		364	354	344

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

3 Months discounts 4-9|32 per cent.
6 Months discounts 4-9|16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 3 3/4 per cent.
One Month 2 per cent.
Three Months 2-1/2 per cent.
Six Months 3-1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, August, 9.

Chartered Bank of I. S. & C.	£22-1/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	... £138-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	... £54-3/4
Eastern Bank	... £7-1/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	... £89-1/4
Conversion Loan	... £77-3/4
Indian Loan 5 p.c.	... £102
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c.	... £54-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	... £61-1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	... £71-1/4
Consols	... £55-5/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	... £102-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	... £95

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, August 9.

Demand Bills ... 485.12

LONDON RUBBER.

London, August 9.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed 8b., spot ... 0-9-9/16 Sellers.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, August, 9.

T.T. Berlin on London	...	20.36-7/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London		12.10-5/8
T.T. Brussels on London	...	34.90
T.T. Madrid on London	...	28.99
T.T. Milan on London	...	Closed.
T.T. Berne on London	...	25.22
T.T. Paris on London	...	124.21
T.T. London on Prague	...	163.81

BULLION MARKET.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.)
Bombay, Aug. 10.

GOLD.

Ready 21/7/3
1 Sawan 21/7/6
Bhadon 21/7/6
National City 21/9
N. Manordass 21/8/6
N. Motilall 21/7/3

SILVER.

London Ready 27/5
London Forward 27/6
America Cent 59/8
China Opening 2/8/5, Closing 2/8/6
Ready 62/2
Sawan Opening 61/15, Highest 62/3, Lowest 61/13, Now 62/2
Sawan Opening 62/1, Highest 62/5, Lowest 61/15, Now 62/4
Tejimundi /13/
Bhadon Opening 62/1, Highest 62/5, Lowest 61/15, Now 62/4
Tejimundi 1/4

Tone of Silver:—Quiet. China bought. London speculators sold. Cloud with bukers satisfied, but sellers not pressing.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Aug. 10.

B C RATE:—
T T 1|5 27|32
D D 1|5 7|8.

LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1|5-7|8 Aug.
Banks selling D D 1/5 29|32.
Banks selling T T 1|5 29|32 Sept.
Banks selling T T 1|5 15|16 Oct.
Banks buying T T 1|5 29|32
Banks buying D D 1|5 15|16.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1|6 5|32 3 Mails.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1|6 3|16 Aug.|Sept.

NEW YORK:—
B C T T 277-1|4.
Banks selling T T 276-3|4.
Banks buying T T 275-3|4.
Banks buying 3 Mos. 271.

PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 922.
Banks buying D D 932
Banks buying 3 Mos 950.

JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 125.
Banks buying 60 Days 122.

HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 139-1/4

SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 182

SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 155-3|4.

JAVA:—
Banks selling D D 90-1|4.

CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 4.85 9/16 9th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/8 5/16 10th inst.
London/Japan 1/10-1/4 9th inst.
London/Paris 124.20 9th inst.
London/Belgium 34.90 9th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.21 9th inst.
London/Italy 92.80 9th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold Nominal £4-4-11-1/2 9th inst. £4-4-11-1/2 8th inst.
Silver London Ready Nominal 27 5/16 9th inst. 27 3/16 8th inst.
Silver London Forward Nominal 27-3/8 9th inst. 27 3/16 8th inst..
Silver New York Ready 59-1/2 9th inst. 59 3/16 8th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 9/32 per cent 9th inst. 4 9/32 per cent 8th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 9/16 per cent. 9th inst. 4 9/16 per cent 8th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3-1/2 per cent 3 mos. 2-1/2 per cent 6 mos. 3-1/2 per cent 12 mos. 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

SECURITIES

LONDON, August 10.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73/14/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93|8.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-4.
4 per cent Loan duo 1960/70 Rs. 85/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/4
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 100-12
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102/1.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106/1
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105|7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/15
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103/15
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/2
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 110/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-12
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110|12.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 103.
Forward Rates.—16th Aug. sett.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73/14/0 1945/55 Rs. 106/0/0
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

On Sale Everywhere

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, 4ON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Aug. 10.

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	290	.....
Bengal Fine	285	275
Bengal FG.	270	265
Sindh-Punjab Fine	290	275
Sindh-Punjab FG.	270	265
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	325	315/20
Nagpur Fine	325	315/20
Yeotmal Fine	320	310
Arvi Fine	320	315
Amroti Fine	315	290
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	310	280
Mulkapur Fine	300	270
Khandesh Fine	285	265
Muthia Fine	.....	.....
Muthia FG.	235	225/30
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	300	275
Purna F.G.G.S.	285	275
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	.....	290
Indore/Ujjain Fine	300	285
Burwah Sanavad Fine	290	.....
Surat	.....	.....
Broach Fine	340	.....
Broach F.G.	.....	.....
Westerns M.G.	325	.....
Cambodia	400	.....
Miraj/Sangli	330	.....
Compta Good	330/35	.....
Dholera	.....	.....
Kadi/Viramgam	.....	.....

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year.	Last year.
Khandesh		306,686	314,926
Central India	280	299,137	313,030
Barsi & Nagar	10	319,073	203,824
Hyderabad-Gaorani	68	118,517	69,489
Berar	123	728,684	575,312
Central Provinces	182	308,382	230,471
Total Oomras	663	2,080,479	1,707,052
Dholera	206	383,225	212,058
N.-W. Provinces		64,757	58,654
Rajputana		55,424	61 744
Sidh-Punjab		137,083	118,134
Broach		269,208	240,022
Coompta & Dharwar		143,845	137,547
Westerns-Northerns	6	52,545	72,277
Cocoanada		7	495
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		36,122	46,206
Persian		5,561	4,790
American		102,880	364,518
Egyptian & African	411	79,083	88,496
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		275	846
Total	1,286	3,410,444	3,112,889

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 2nd Aug.
In full-pressed Bales.
Yesterday.

		This year	Last year
Europe	1	128 770,963	389,162
Japan & China	80	1,303,919	1,507,888
Coast Ports		27,141	24,891
Up-country by Rail		103,955	163,442
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		17,877	26,417
Total		1,208, 2,23,856	2,111,800

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

Wheat	791 cwts.
Linseed	3,214 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	406 "
Groundnuts	2,019 "
Groundnuts	2,0199 "
Castorseed	2,410 "
Rice	2,644 "
Myraboilams	136 "
Cottonseed	4,918 "
Mowraseeds	5,251 "
Gram	1,455 "
Joowar	2,450 "
Bajree	574 "
Coal	405 tons.

SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening 49/5, Highest 49/7/6, Lowest 49/2/6, Closing 49/7.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 48/12, Highest 48/14, Lowest 48/10, Closing 48/13

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/10, Closing 4/9/7-1/2

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 56/4, Highest 56/5, Lowest 56/3 Closing 56/4.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

100 Japan T & Co. Broach 344
100 Do. Indore 292
100 Do. Khandwa 302
100 Do. Berar 315
100 Toyomankwa Sanavad 315
100 Volkart Bros. Akola 305
100 Do. Khandesh 290
100 Toyomankwa Multan 340
100 Brual & Co. Dholera 340
100 Toyomankwa Dholera 340
100 Do. Manwath Road 290
100 Japan T & Co. Ellichpur 315
100 Bomba & Co. Nandura 310

TRADE & FINANCE.

NEW LOAN AND INVESTORS

EFFORTS OF IMPERIAL BANK GOVERNORS

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent).

Bombay, Aug. 10.

MONEY.

The money market continued quiet with call funds quoted at 2-1|2 per cent. until Tuesday when subscriptions to the New Loans opened. The requirements for funds thus occasioned imparted firmness and the call rate rose to 3-1|2 to 4 per cent. According to the published figures of the Bank the trade demand shows a slight increase of Rs. 14.86 lacs, but this is doubtless of a temporary nature. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 2-1|2 per cent; two to three months 3 per cent; four months 3-1|4 per cent and six months 3-1|2 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 3rd August shows a decline of Rs. 152-26 lacs in the cash balance of the bank now amounting to Rs. 21,22,83,000 as compared with Rs. 30.06 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 26.55, a decrease of 1.86 per cent. under last week. Loans are up by Rs. 205.41 lacs, while Cash credits and Inland Bills discounted are down by Rs. 14.27 lacs and Rs. 79.37 lacs. Government deposits have fallen by Rs. 110,65 lacs to Rs. 5.18 crores, probably due to the begining of the mouth requirements, while other deposits are up by Rs. 96.89 lacs to Rs. 74.22 crores. The Bank rate still stands at 5 per cent.

NEW LOAN.

In spite of the bearish attitude in certain quarters towards the new Government Loans, their subscriptions has been markedly cordial and a heavy subscription is assured.

The success achieved is largely due to the efforts of the Managing Governors of the Imperial Bank, who have been consistently warm in their support of the issues and this support has counteracted the antipathy of those who continually oppose Government's proposals.

After the terms of the loans had been announced concerted attempts were made both in Bombay and Calcutta to stultify them by offerings at a discount of from two to four annas. However, these attempts made little impression upon either the banks or the investing public who were quick to discern the underlying motives, and in consequence this bear movement was effectively checkmated.

Since these loans have been so largely absorbed by genuine investors rather than mere speculators as has been the case in some previous instances, it may be confidently expected that a premium rather than a discount will ensue.

After a week opening the gilt-edged market improved following the publication of the amount of Rs. 22 crores subscribed to the new loans on the initial day and the subsequent announcement of further large subscriptions. A fair volume of business was transacted in almost all scrips. 3-1|2 per cent. Paper improved from Rs. 73-6 to Rs. 73-10-6 in the week. 1945-55 Loan steadied to Rs. 106. 5 per cent 1935 and 1933 Loans were unchanged at Rs. 100-12 and Rs. 102-1. 5-1|2 per cent 1928 Bonds were unaltered at Rs. 105.7. 6 per cent Bonds, 1930 and 1931 changed hands at Rs. 102-14 and Rs. 103-14 and 1932 at Rs. 105-1. 6-1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan received to Rs. 110-8. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan weakened to Rs. 85-7, while 1934-37 was placed at Rs. 93-4.

The currency return of the 31st July 1928 shows an increase of Rs. 100-86 lacs in note circulation which now stands at Rs. 180.78 crores. Silver coins have also increased by Rs. 80.99 lacs to Rs. 100.78 crores, while silver bullion under coinage are down by Rs. 9.68 lacs to Rs. 2.33 crores. Gold coin and bullion remain unaltered at Rs. 29.76 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 73.50 as against 73.53 a week ago.

The statement of the combined account of the Gold Standard and Paper Currency Reserves as of 31st July 1928 is given below:—

LIABILITIES.

	(In crores).
Notes in Circulation	Rs. 180.78
Rupee Redemption	Rs. 40.00
	Rs.220.78

ASSETS.

	(In crores).
Silver coin & bulloin	Rs. 89.79
Rupee securities	Rs. 42.73
Gold Securities	Rs. 55.63
Gold coin and bullion in India	Rs. 29.76
Gold coin and bullion in England	Rs. 2.87
	Rs. 220.78

Percentage of gold and gold securities to the total liabilities is 39.97.

EXCHANGE.

There has been no alteration in the steady conditions observed last week in sterling exchange and sellers are quoted at 1s. 5-7|8d., although the number of buyers at 1s. 5-29|32d. is diminished. Towards the close, however, 29|32d. was available. Conditions in Calcutta continue steady also, due largely to the position of money. Forward rates are still firm, the quotations being 1s. 5-29|32d. for August, 1s. 5-29|32d. to 15|16d. for September, 1s. 5-31|32d. for October-November, 1s. 6d. for December and 1s. 6-1|32d. for January.

The dollar sterling quotation again improved from dol. 4.85-5|16 to dol. 4.85-15|32. French francs are quoted at 124.21, the Belga at 34.90 and the Italian lira at 92.80.

All tenders for sterling received on the 8th August have been rejected. £500,000 will be offered for tenders on Wednesday, the 15th August 1928 on the same conditions as previously announced.

GOLD.

There have been no important occurrences in the gold market this week and the price of ready is virtually stationary at Rs. 21-7-0 per tola. Only a small business was done and the off-take consequently remains at 10,000 tolas a day. Lighter arrivals have brought about lowered stocks amounting to 2 lacs tolas. Sovereign rates kept steady at Rs. 13-7-9 both for ready and forward (29th August delivery). In London the quotation for gold declined from 84s. 11-1|2d. to 84s. 11-1|8d. and closed at 84s. 11-1|2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-7-3 and Rs. 21-7-0 for ready and 2nd August settlement, Rs. 21-7-9 and Rs. 21-7-6 for 1st September settlement and Rs. 21-8-0 and 21-7-9 for 1st October settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £2,500 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £10,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 883,984, in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £4,500.

SILVER.

Silver prices have on the whole tended toward higher levels, moving to a large extent in concert with Shanghai. The opening was quiet and dull, but this shortly gave way to a steadier tone in midweek and ready advanced from Rs. 61-10 to Rs. 62-4 but closed at Rs. 61-15. The disturbances in China which are likely to ensue as a result of the Japanese ultimatum are responsible for the strong tone at the end. China banks did little and although America made some sales for forward, the actual volume of business on foreign account was small. There is a slight improvement in the off-take to 85 bars a day and stocks on hand are also improved to 2,100 bars due to fresh arrivals. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London advanced from 2s. 8d. to 2s. 8-5|16d. In London the highest and lowest rates were 27-5|16d. and 27-1|16d. for ready, and 27-3|8d. and 27-1|16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 62-4 and Rs. 61-10 for ready and 6th August settlement, Rs. 62-8 and Rs. 61-11 for 3rd September settlement and Rs. 62-1 and Rs. 62-0 for 4th October settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £367,500. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £497,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 1,024 bars and Rs. 105,714 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £160,000.

SHARES.

The hoped-for re-opening of the cotton mills imparted some confidence to the market on Saturday. Since this was not realised, a more pessimistic tone set in with prices yielding under pressure. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal shares:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 867|8-855; Centurys Rs. 390-378|12; Central India Rs. 503|12-497|8; Crescent Rs. 151|4-150; Fazulbhoy Rs. 847|8-838|12; Indian Bleaching Rs. 235-230; Indore Malwa Rs. 383|12-382|8; Kohinoor Rs. 230-222|8; Madowji Rs. 70-67|8; New Great Rs. 252|8-247|8; Pearls Rs. 550-542|8; Simplex Rs. 120-115 and Swadeshi Rs. 472|8-465.

Apart from the fact that a number of additional operatives have reported for work at Jamshedpur, the general situation there is not yet encouraging. Tata steel shares receded slightly, Ordys. closing at Rs. 73|8 and Defds. at Rs. 262|8. Andhra Valleys were stationary at Rs. 695. Tata Hydros were down to 1,062|8, and Alcocks to Rs. 350. Bombay Burma Trading shares declined from Rs. 783|12s.d. to Rs. 781|2s.d. Bombay Trams remained steady at Rs. 150. Steam shares were quiet, Bombay Steams being quoted at Rs. 282|8 and Scindia Steam at Rs. 14|6. Cement shares eased slightly, Bundis declining from Rs. 24|8 to Rs. 24, Indian Cemert from Rs. 357|8 to Rs. 352|8. Katni Ordys. and Defds. were placed at Rs. 258|12 and Rs. 927|8. Among railway shares Cen. Prov. steadied to Rs. 105x.d., while Tapti Valleys were down from Rs. 72|8 to Rs. 715. Other railway shares show no change.

Imperial Bank shares are quoted at Rs. 1,461|4x.d. and Contributories at Rs. 360x.d. Bank of India shares closed at Rs. 93|8x.d. and those of the Central Banks at Rs. 25|12.

The Government of India have now published the complete text of the Trade Disputes Bill which is to be introduced in the next session of the Legislative Assembly.

This bill is patterned along the lines of that passed by Parliament in England last year which makes strikes and lock-outs illegal and those participating therein, either directly or indirectly, liable for punishment.

Business interests throughout India are naturally gratified to learn that Government, though tardily, have finally recognised the paramount necessity for legislation of this character. It is felt that there is little doubt but that the numerous strikes and agitations that have occured have been inspired in a large measure by persons of communistic beliefs. It is reported that both the Indian and European Chambers of Commerce have impressed upon the Government the dire need for corrective measures.

The Central Legislature, after a brief review of the disastrous economic effect and the huge financial losses sustained by the industry should have no hesitancy in according the bill their fullest support.

CALCUTTA.

After a brief lapse to Rs. 20|6, Hessians strengthened and closed at Rs. 20|14. Price moments in jute shares was sympathetic and they are steady at the old.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

The important event during the week has been the publication of the Government Bureau Report which although has proved to be an unexpectedly bullish document, has been followed by heavy pressure of sales and the cotton prices have experienced a sharp decline after the Bureau Report. This has naturally unsettled the yarn market to such an extent that buyers have been temporarily away from the market and are not likely to enter the same so long as the prices in raw material are not settled at a particular level. Reports from all consuming districts are discouraging and only a small turnover is reported from all quarters. The mill strike continues as usual and although it was expected in some quarters that it would be terminated very soon these hopes have not been realised and it now remains to be seen when this unhappy struggle will come to an end.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Manchester prices have been very irregular but they are very much on the high side and business in the local market is almost difficult to bring about. There has been good enquiry in twofold American yarns for spot and the sales have been arranged at satisfactory prices.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Fresh forward business has been very difficult to arrange on account of irregularity in the prices of raw material and the loss of confidence amongst the buyers, but the turnover in spot has continued to remain satisfactory. Stocks in the consuming districts are not large and as soon as the market settles down very probably there will be a satisfactory buying even for forward deliveries. Import houses have not been showing so much eagerness to sell in as much as their quotations have been irregular so far. Santpirs has been fluctuating very heavily but the exchange has remained on the basis of 125 1/2 as before.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

Arrivals continue to be large and in the absence of satisfactory demand from the consuming centres and due to the continuance of the mill strike the offtake has been very poor with the result that prices have been regularly declining. Manufacturers are reported to be steady but in view of the general depression in this Trade prices are more likely to declint than advance.

INDIAN YARNS.

Upcountry mills have been making sales at fairly satisfactory prices and their yarns have been finding favour with the consumers although in quality som eof them have been very inferior to those of the Bombay mill yarns. At the moment buying is very limited and it has been satisfied by such and other mills in the upcountry districts. Although attempts have been made in all quarters it is yet very difficult to forecast when the mill strike will be terminated but if it is prolonged further in all probability there will be handly any stock of the Bombay Mill yarns to offer and the scarcity will be accentuated.

A sharp decline in cotton is likely to be followed by a steady market and we believe in course of time the prices in yarn market will be settled and buying will be resumed.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET

We have received the following weekly report from Messrs. Gulab and Co. dated Karachi 7th inst:—

RAILWAYS.

Since our last report the business in Railway Shares has been small. The Larkhanas have still buyers while Upper Sinds and Sind Lights have been a quiet market.

ELECTRICS.

In Electrics the Karachi Electrics had a further drop to Rs. 135 at which prices even it is difficult to place any shares. At any further drop we recommend a purchase in this scrip as we now understand that the Company with even annas seven per unit is doing better while it is too premature to state what will happen between Karachi Municipality and the Karachi Electric Supply Corporation as the contract between them is still for seven years to run.

This section continues to be dull.

GOVERNMENTS PAPER.

The new loan has been well received locally by the Banks and Public and we understand that a Local Body has alone tendered for hirty Lacs. We expect the Loan to be oversubscribed and to close earlier than the prescribed period.

Name of the Company.	Present value.
Sind Lights	133 0 0
Sind Lighterage	130 0 0
Larkhana Jacobabad	91 0 0
Upper Sinds	90 0 0
Karachi Electrics	135 0 0
Hyderabad Electrics ...	130 0 0
6 per cent. Karachi Port Trust	110 0 0
Karachi Flour Mills ...	150 0 0
India Flour Mills	130 0 0
Century Flour Mills	100 0 0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

We have practically no change to report in our market which rulel steady during the week with good demand for ready Sugars and clearances are very satisfactory. Regards forward positions there was some short covering in August September and fair quantity was done at Rs. 8-7-0 to Rs. 8-8-6 while October December and January March are not in demand and very little business doing. A Chinese Importer is rather very anxious seller since last two days but dealers are holding back and do not wish to go into any first contracts for the present.

Karachi and Calcutta reported steady markets with good demand for ready sugars while small business doing for forwards.

Java remained practically unchanged Trust being only seller at 13.50 joindars with small busines passing.

American Terminals reported higeest on the 6th inst. quality 2.22, 2.36 and 2.38 for September December and March and reported lowest on the 4th inst. quality 217, 2.32 and 2.35 for same positions.

London Terminals reported highest on the 7th inst. quality 13s 19d., 13s. 11¼d. and 14/2-1/4 for Octber December and March and reported lowest on the 8th inst. 13s. 6 3/4d. 13s. 9 3/4d. and 14s. 3/4d. for some positions.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

TMO ready Rs. 13/10/0 12s. 9d. F B. Harbour stocks 100,000 bags.

,, July/Sept. Rs. 8/7/0 12s. 9d.

,, Oct/Dec. Rs. 8/8/0 12/14d.

,, Jan/March Rs. 8/9/0 12/11.

Arrivals:—

S. S. Hataran awith 56,000 bags Java Sugars.

S. S. Qveda with 46,500 bags Java Sugars.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

Since our last report, a small quantity of Noonoodh-Jitpur Coal ex sisi Cydonia has changed hands at Rs. 15/8 per ton. c.i.f. Two steamers with Bengal Coal arrived in the week under report, namely s.s. Englestan with Victoria and Barahoni Coal on the 16th instant, and s.s. Arabistan with Deshargarh, Szebpore Poniati Ghushick and Bhagatadee Coal on the 7th instant. A quantity of about 1,000 tons Deshargarh Coal and about 400 tons Deshagarh Seebpore Poniati Coal has changed hands at Rs. 16/4 and Rs. 15/14 per ton c.i.f. respectively. Also a qantity of about 600 tons Victoria Coal has been sold at about Rs. 16/4 per ton. c.i.f.

S.S. Sultania has been chartered for Bengal Coal, Calcutta to Bombay, August shipment at about Rs. 6/4 per ton. A cargo of Lodna Steam Coal has been fixed at the rate in the vicinity of Rs. 15/12 per ton.

The Market is dull and quiet, on account of the mill labour strike being yet lingered on.

STEAMERS DISCHARGING COAL IN THE STREAM.

6-8-28 s.s. Englestan Victoria and Baraboni Choonilal Harilal and Co.

7-8-28 s.s. Arabistan Desh/Seeb/ Pon S.

D. Shethia and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE WITH COAL CARGO.

A steamer Natal Group Coal Turner Morrison and Co.

A steamer Lodna Steam Coal Choonilal Girdharlal and Co.

A steamer Victoria and Baraboni Choonilal Harilal and Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality.	C.I.F.	Ex-Scales. Darukhana.
Natal Coal		Rs. 18/8
Natal Group Coal August shipment 24/6 sh.		
Deshargarh	Rs. 16/4	Rs. 18/-
Seebpore-Poniati	Rs. 16/-	Rs. 17/12
Ghushick	Rs. 15/12	
Bhagatadee	Rs. 14/12	

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

Messrs Forbes and Lund, we have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber ...	16
Cavutial Rub. and Tea ...	11
Ceylon Planters ...	20
Ceylon Rubber ...	38
Clunes Estates ...	16
Cochin Rubber ...	32
Eila Tea ...	180
Estates Co. of Uva ...	31
Fairlawn Estate ...	34
Frocester Estates ...	46
Hatbawe Rubber ...	9-8
Howton Rubber ...	6
Horawala Rubber ...	37
Indo-Malay Estates ...	12
Jambulande T. and Rub. ...	9-8
Jebong Rubber ...	12 8
Kalutara Company ...	36
Kalutara Rubber ...	29
Kelani Valley Rub ...	30
Langat River ...	24
Lanka Rubber ...	48
Lansdowne Rubber ...	135
Maha Uva Estate ...	48
Meall Mor Estates ...	22
Mirishena Rubber ...	35
Narangoda Rubber ...	28
Neuchatel Estates ...	41
North-Western Rub. ...	18
Pelmadulla T. and Rub ...	24
Rubber Growers' ...	21
Saffragam T. and Rub. ...	160
Talgaswella Tea ...	51
Torrington Tea ...	22
Udabage Tea ...	45
Udapolla Rubber ...	21
Ullswater Rubber ...	8
Vogan Tea ...	30

Remarks:—Rubber—Spot Colombo—R 0-50 Cents.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

Messrs. Forbes Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7 1/2 p.c. 1933 Notes) ...	£103.10.0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock ...	£ 32.10.0
Australian 5 p.c. Loan (1935/45) ...	£99.4.0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	£0.13.0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£ 0.17.9
Russo-Asiatic Corporation	£ 0. 3.3
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£ 7. 1.0
French 5 p.c. Rentes ...	£ 18.12.0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corpn ...	£138. 0.0
India 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Stock ...	£ 71. 5.0
India 4 1/2 p. c. Sterling Loan (1950/55) ...	£ 93.10.0
India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock ...	£ 61. 5.0
Motor Fuel Proprietory ...	£ 0.11.3
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.) ...	£ 7.11.0
P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd. ...	£ 9.10.0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 p.c. Debs.	£ 81. 0.0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock)	£ 203.10.0
Southern Punjab Railway (4 p.c. Pref Stock) ...	£ 93.10.0
Tata Power (7 1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1934/48) ...	£101.10.0
War Loan 5 p.c. (1929/47) ...	£102.0.0

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.).

Muktsar, August 8.

Wheat ready 4/9 4/14.
Wheat Assuj 4/11/6.
Wheat Maghar 4/14/6.
Gram ready 4/- 4/2.
Gram Bhadon 4/1/6.
Gram Assuj 4/3/
Barley ready 3/-/6.
Barley Assuj 3/3/9
Rapeseed Bhadon 7/6/6.
Cotton seed Maghar 3/7/6
Gwara Pole 3/1/6

Mr. C. L. Bird, the Motor-Cycling International writes:—

"TEST riding for one of the leading motor-cycle makers, and incidentally, the winning of such events as the Swedish Six Day International Trial, are only for the robust, always-fit man. The secret of health and fitness is more closely associated with the nerves than most people think. And the secret of my nerve health, if my case is a criterion, is Phosferine, which feeds and "tunes up" the nervous system, thus enabling one to enjoy the most fatiguing contests without any ill effects. Using Phosferine with such regularity, I am always certain of feeling fit enough to go anywhere and acquit myself satisfactorily in the most formidable racing events; and I am sure I owe it to Phosferine that I am fortunate enough to escape the risks of Influenza and other prevailing epidemics, which mus tbe guarded against by the International Sports Competitor.'

From the very first day you take PHOSFERINE you will gain new confidence, new life, new endurance. If makes you eat better, and sleep better, and you will look as fit as you feel. Phosferine is given with equally good results to the children.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics for

Influenza	Debility	Neuralgia	Faintness	Malaria
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Loss of Appetite	Brain fag	Headache
Sleeplessness	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Nerve Shock	Anæmia
Exhaustion	Weak Digestion	Neuritis	Rheumatism	Sciatica

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,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,15,36,676

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Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

S. S. "Macedonia" with the Homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Harwood League—Cheshires v. Ulsters, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, Aug. 12.

Public meeting of youths to congratulate the peasants and the Sardar of Bardoli, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Clan Line s.s. "Maciver" arrived at London on the evening of the 2nd instant.

THE TIVIMNENSES UNION.

The nineteenth annual social gathering of Tivimnenses will be held at the Instituto Luco Indiano Hall, Dabul, to-day (Saturday), at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.).

MAHARASHTRA KHADI SANGH.

The monthly meetng of the workers of the Maharashtra Khadi Sangha for the Bombay, Bombay Surburban and Thana Districts will be held at the "Nawa Kal" Office to-day (Saturday), at 5 p.m.

INDIAN FOOT BALL LEAGUE.

Fixture for to-day (Saturday) is as under. The games will be played at Parel:—4-30 p.m., Matunga Hindus (A) v. Bengal Club (B); 5-30 p.m., King's Circle F. C. v. Shivajinara F. C. (B).

CUTCHI STUDENTS' ASSN.

The fourth annual general meeting of the Association will be held to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m., in the G. T. Charities Bldg., 162, Hornby Road, near Empire Cinema when the retiring president Mr Mavji G. Sheth will deliver his address.

LECTURE ON "AEROPLANES."

To-day (Saturday), at 2 p.m. sharp, Captain A. C. Patwardhan will deliver a lecture on the subject of "Aeroplanes" in the Saraswatee Hall, Aryan Education Society's High School, Angre Wadi, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Viswanananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagawad Gita at Shyamji Ladha building, Matunga (G. I. P.), to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will conduct a class in English on Bhagawat at the Ashram, Khar, to-morrow, (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

YOGA DISCOURSES.

Swami Sambuddhananda, of Shri Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public class on Karma Yoga in English at Messrs. Batliboi's Institute, Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, to-day (Saturday), at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

FREE HINDI CLASS AT SANTA CRUZ.

Under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Youth League a free Hindi Class will be opened in the premises of the Shet Anandilal Potdar School, to-day (Saturday), at 5 p.m. (S. T.). A Punjabi Gentleman, has kindly consented to conduct the classes which will be held on Saturdays from 5 to 6 p.m. and on Sundays from 8 to 9 a.m. All those interested are requested to register their names with the Jt. Secretary, Santa Cruz Youth League, Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz.

BOMBAY YOUNG MAHARASHTRIAN YOUTH CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the members of the Reception Committee of the First Bombay Young Maharashtrian Youth Conference will be held to-morrow (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m., in the Congress House, Girgaum to pass accounts and to adopt the report of the Conference.

PROTEST AGAINST CREMATORIUM.

A public meeting of the Bombay Hindu Residents will be held to-day (Saturday), at Madhow Bagh, at 5-30, p.m. (S. T.), to protest against the introduction of the installation of a crematorium for Hindus as resolved upon by the Municipal Corporation. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas will preside over the meeting.

SARDA MARRIAGE BILL MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Taral Maharashtra Mandal, a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Samaj Hall to give support to the child-marriage-restraint Bill introduced in the Legislative Assembly by Rai Bahadur Sarda. Mr. B. G. Kher will preside over the meeting and speeches will be made by Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Miss Tata, Bar.-at-Law, Miss Samarth, Profs. Altekar and Karve and others. All are cordially requested to attend the meeting.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, to-day (Saturday), at 5 p.m. (S. T.), when Prof. P. A. Wadia will deliver a lecture on "Problems of Poverty" and Mr. P. G. Kanekar on "Labour in Modern Industrial System".

The Students of the Class will visit the Bai Avabai Framji Petit Girls' Orphanage, Bandra, at 9 a.m., (S. T.), to-morrow (Sunday).

GEETA CLASSES.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagawat Geeta at the General Educational Society's English School, Dadar, to-morrow (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will also conduct another public class on Bhagawat Geeta in English at Dr. Chhottalal's Bungalow, Borivli, the same evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

STRIKERS REFUSE TO ENTER MILLS

MILL-OWNERS' FUTILE EFFORTS

While the twenty mills already opened under two groups by the order of the Mill-owners' Association are vainly calling the strikers to get in for the past few days, their attempt to open 13 more mills on Friday equally proved futile. The third group consisted of mills which were originally affected by the strike. Most of them belonged to the agency of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd. It is well called the real mill area as it is thickly populated by the mill operatives. The mill gates were opened at 7 a.m. and siren calls invited the men to get in but without any response. The police "bundobust" was excellent for the protection of those who wished to go to work but there was no worker to get in and the police had to withdraw their force at about 10 a.m. The following group of mills was opened on Friday: (1) Mathradas, (2) Pralhad, (3) Dawn, (4) Presidency, (5) Crescent, (6) Premier, (7) Pearl, (8) Globe, (9) Currimbhoy, (10) Mahomedbhoy, (11) Ebrahimbhoy Pabany, (12) Fazalbhoy and (13) Bombay Industrial.

HOW FOREIGN MANUFACTURE IS SOLD CHEAP

POINT OF QUALITY OVER LOOKED

India is helping many a foreign industry. Why? The reason is simple enough. Goods of foreign manufacture are sold at comparatively cheaper rates than indigenous ones; and people are naturally enough are tempted to go in for cheap things. But they overlook a very important point—that of quality.

Take the manufacture of soap for instance. India produces some of the best kinds of toilet soaps and they are appreciated too but not to such an extent as they ought to be. And for a very good reason too. American toilet soaps can be had for half the price.

How is it that American manufacturers can put their stuff on the market at ridiculously low rates? In America, soap is made from town garbage which may consist of dead dogs, cats, rats, etc. Worse still, some factories use the fat of diseased pigs and cattle in their factories to reduce the cost of production.

There is nothing wrong in the use of fats. But in European countries where good fats are used for edible purposes and even fish oil is used as a substitute for butter after what is called hydrogenation, it stands to reason that cheap soaps coming here from countries where good fats are very scarce and vegetable oils very costly, most largely be made from fats recovered from objectionable sources.

India is the home of innumerable oil seeds, many of which are eminently suited for soap-making. Godrej's Indian-made toilet soaps are prepared from these and they are guarenteed free from starch, chine-clay and other unless substances often found in imported soap. And for this very reason of purity of its materials they cannot be sold so cheap as the American Ones. But for the price for which they are sold and the utility for which they are well-known, they ought to be popular with every patriotic Indian.

BOLD BARDOLI PEASANTRY

PUBLIC CONGRATULATINS TO-MORROW

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League Bardoli Propaganda and Relief Committee, a public meeting will be held at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, to-morrow (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to congratulate the peasants and the Sardar of the Bardoli for the honourable settlement of the Bardoli Issue when Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside, and amongst the speakers will be Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas, Bar-at-Law, Mr. M. C. Chagla, Bar.-at-Law and Mr. A. G. Mulgaokar, Bar.-at-Law.

POLISH AVIATORS RECOVER

LONDON, August 10.

Baghdad.—The Polish aviators have recovered and have left the hospital. They are the guests of Seventieth squadron. They hoppe to make a return flight to Warsaw on Sunday.—Reuter.

EXCITEMENT AMONG BOHRAS

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON NEPHEW

UNCLE IMPLICATED

The alleged stabbing of Mr. Akbarali Abdulhussein Adamji Peerbhoy (26) by his uncle Mr. Alibhoy Adamji Peerbhoy and the latter's arrest by the police with two others has created considerable excitement in the Bohra community. It appears from enquiries that Mr. Akbarali, who resided in Princess Building near J. J. Hospital, was awakened from his sleep at about 3 a.m. on Sunday by his servant who stated that some gentlemen had come to see him. When Mr. Akbarali went near the door, it is stated, that he saw his uncle Mr. Alibhoy who, it is alleged, told the three men who had accompanied him: "What are you looking at? Finish with him." The three men then assaulted him with a knife and Mr. Akbarali was rendered unconscious. The alarm for help of Mr. Akbarali's servant brought the neighbours to the scene who brought the police and removed him to the J. J. Hospital. At the hospital it was ascertained that Mr. Akbarali had sustained an incised wound one and a half inch in depth on the right chest. A blood-stained knife was traced from the staircase of the building by the police. In his statement to the police, Mr. Akbarali stated that he had received several threatening letters to withdraw the case he had lodged against his uncle in the High Court. The police arrested (1) Alibhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, (2) Goolamhuscin Hasanali Masalawalla and (3) Goolamhusein Hasanali Bootwalla and subsequently released them on bail. Alibhoy Abdulhusein Lathiwalla, one of the alleged assailants, is still at large and the police are making enquiries.

The suspects are said to have alleged that they had been falsely charged by the complainant as there existed some enmity between him and them.

It appears that the complainant and the accused are contesting parties to a suit in the Bombay High Court and the former was to have appered in the Court on Monday last.

ALLEGED MURDER AT FORAS ROAD

ACCUSED GRANTED BAIL

Before Mr. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate Sixth Court, the two women, Mayabai and Viriambai who are charged with the murder of one Alli by throwing him from the 3rd floor of Alexandra Building at Foras Road, on the night of the 27th July last, were placed upon their trial by Inspector Gole of the Nagpada Police Station. His Worship desired to visit the scene of the incident and postponed the case for a week.

Mr. St. John, pleader, who appeared for the accused applied for bail on the ground that the charge of murder was unsustainable. The deceased was a strong and healthy man and it was difficult to believe that the two accused, who were women of ordinary physique could have thrown the accused bodily over the balcony of the 3rd floor.

His Worship, after hearing Mr. De Cunha, police prosecuting inspector in reply, enlarged the accused on bail of Rs. 500 cash and one surety of the like amount.

CASE AGAINST DIRECTOR OF KEMP AND CO.

TROUBLE ABOUT BALANCE SHEET

MAGISTRATE ISSUES SUMMONS

In the court of Mr. M. S. Pandit, the notices taken out by Mr. Framji Rustomji Singaria, a shareholder of Messrs. Kemp & Co. Ltd., against Lieut.-Col. M. P. Kharegat, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Messrs. H. M. Mehta, H. Gannon, N. R. C. Wadia and R. S. Jackson, Directors, and Mr. Bharat K. S. Iyer of Messrs. K. S. Iyer & Co., Auditors respectively of the same firm on a charge under the Indian Companies Act, with issuing a balance sheet false in material particulars, came up for arguments on Friday afternoon.

The complainant's case, it would be recalled, was that on or about the 22nd August 1927 the first five respondents issued, circulated and published under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act a balance sheet and profit and loss account of the firm as at March 31, 1927 and they were certified as correct by the sixth respondent. The said balance sheet showed an item of Rs. 52,302-12-2 as profit brought from the profit and loss account. The stock-in-trade was valued at Rs. 3,77,105-8-0. The complainant alleged that the balance sheet as prepared was not correct inasmuch as the firm actually incurred a loss for the year ended 31st March 1927 and that the value of the stock-in-trade was deliberately enhanced with a view to show a profit.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, instructed by Mr. Caroe of Messrs. Craigie Blunt & Caroe, Solicitors, appeared for the respondents while Mr. James O'Gorman, instructed by Mr. Sherston Baker of Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors, conducted the prosecution.

GROUNDS FOR DISMISSAL OF COMPLAINANT.

Arguing that the notices issued against the respondents should be discharged. Mr. Munshi submitted that the complainant had proceeded on the assumption that the statement made in the balance sheet regarding the stock-in-trade was incorrect. But looking to the terms of the complaint, Counsel's view was that there was no mis-statement of any sort in the balance sheet, inasmuch as it only said "stock-in-trade as valued and certified by the General Manager—Rs. 3,77,105-8-0." The auditor in certifying the balance sheet as correct based his report on the above description of the General Manager.

Further under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, even if there was a mis-statement, it must be proved that they were made wilfully and knowing them to be false. Counsel said it was not even alleged in the complaint that the statement was made wilfully by the respondents or that they knew it to be false. On this ground alone the complaint ought to be dismissed.

HOW OLD STOCK WAS VALUED.

Assuming that the complaint was based on the statements made in the directors' report attached to the balance sheet, Mr. Munshi submitted, there was nothing false in it. The directors' report stated "Stock-in-trade has been valued at cost. Old and deteriorated goods have not been taken into account." To prove that this statement of the directors was correct, Mr. Munshi explained in detail how the value of the stock was arrived at. The value of the stock as originally taken was Rs. 4,45,765 from which an amount of Rs. 68,660 (representing old stock Rs. 34,000, clerical error Rs. 28,000, deterioration of goods Rs. 6,600) was deducted on the advice of the auditors. This clearly showed that the statement of the directors that old stock had been excluded, was not false nor was it wilfully made or made knowing it to be false. Another fact which showed that the stock value of Rs. 3,77,000 was a very conservative estimate, was the re-valuation made by Mr. Billimoria. He assessed the whole stock at Rs. 4,53,075 and working it back for four months, they arrived at a figure of Rs. 4,55,000.

The first four respondents obtained all the details from the fifth respondent, they submitted them to the auditors and on their advice knocked 15 per cent. off for old and deteriorated goods. Mr. Munshi submitted all these things went to show that the statements were not false.

Concluding, Mr. Munshi said that the present case was an attempt on the part of some disappointed person to harass the directors.

PROSECUTION ARGUMENTS.

Mr. O'Gorman said that after he had heard Mr. Munshi he was more than satisfied that the balance sheet did not disclose the true state of affairs. Counsel drew attention of the Court to the statement submitted by Mr. Munshi, one showing the value of stock at Rs. 4,11,000 excluding the old stock and the other showing Rs. 4,45,000 including old stock. The first one, counsel submitted, was the correct one and it included both the new and old stock. But when the auditors insisted that a 15 per cent. reduction should be made, another Rs. 34,000 was added to the figure of Rs. 4,11,000 and the reduction was made on the enhanced amount. This addition in stock was made deliberately under instructions from the General Manager. It was further a fictitious figure and counsel alleged that the net profit of Rs. 52,302 was also arrived at by fraudulent addition to stock-in-trade.

After hearing both sides, His Worship came to the conclusion that it was not possible to come to any decision without recording evidence and accordingly converted the notices into summonses.

EXCITEMENT AMONG BOMBAY MAHARS

ALLEGED SACRILEGE BY MUNICIPAL WORKMEN

IDOL OF HANUMAN BROKEN TO PIECES?

There is a large colony of the depressed classes (Mahars &c.) who occupy the Municipal chawls at Mahaluxmi. Close by the chawls, they have got their Luxminarayan Temple in which they have kept several idols, and the idol of Hanuman.

On Wednesday last, at about 7-30 a.m., it is alleged, a party of Municipal workmen, led by a Municipal officer and some assistants, went to the chawls and asked the Mahars present there to remove all the idols at once, as they had to clear the ground as it was acquired, they alleged, for the railway administration. They pprompltly removed all idols except that of the Hanuman which being fixed into the ground could not be removed all at-once, but they assured the municipal officer that they would remove it as soon as they were given a piece of suitable land for transferring the idol thereon. It is alleged their prayers were not listened to, and the workmen broke the Hanuman idol into pieces which were later found lying here and there on the road.

MAHARS HORRIFIED.

Most of the Mahars were out on their duty and they saw this sacrilege when they returned to their chawls at about 11-30 a.m. They were horrified to see the fate of their idols.

There was a great discontent among the poor depressed classes. To express their horror at the desecration, they met together in a mass meeting on Friday night when over 2,000 persons assembled. After a heated debate they resolved to lay their grievances to the Municipal Commissioner and seek redress.

DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON M. C.

In accordance with the above resolution they are meeting to-day (Saturday) at the Esplanade Maidan, in the morning, when they will go in deputation before the Municipal Commissioner.

Purulia, Aug. 9.—His Excellency the Governor of Bihar visited this morning the Leper Asyly, Victoria Institute, Zilla School and District Jail and hospital. In the morning Lady Stephenson visited the hospital and Mahila Samiti of Manbhum where she received and replied to a welcome address.—A. P.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1928.

"The working class Socialist International recognised the right of the Indian peoples to complete self-determination." But please don't go into ecstasies; at least do not take the hint and begin to work for "complete self determination" under the delusion that your activity will be welcome to the "Trustees" of India. Perhaps you do not know that he who recognised your right on behalf of the International is Lord Olivier, the man who supported the Bengal Ordinance.

• • • •

A cable from Geneva says that the Secretariat of the League of Nations has at last received the first document on the subject of the Kellogg proposals. The implications of the message can only be described as pathetic. Poor neglected mummy to be ignored by her very own for so long and then—and then only to be—oh it is so indescribably sad!

• • • •

Yet the information about the "carryings on" given by one of the children, England, to be particular, if only for the purpose of being conveyed to other members of the family should serve as some consolation.

• • • •

Hasn't England been consistently playing the truant, shouting with and without provocation "Hands-off Egypt, hands-off the Empire" and generally hands-off this and hands-off that? There is nothing secret about England's attitude, is there?

• • • •

And now mummy has received a sweet letter "confessing all" and blushingly desiring that the romance be announced officially. I am sure there will be tears of joy in the Palace of Nations.

• • • •

Mummy, of course, will not be invited to the Europe-America wedding which will be celebrated at Paris. But then mummy is mummy. "All will be forgiven."

• • • •

And nothing will stop her from making elaborate arrangements to receive the happy couple even though it may involve the dethronement of the mother-in-law.

• • •

"Meeting in Sind."

"Bardoli People Congratulated"—Evening paper headlines. I wonder what the others are doing. I want to know why meetings have not been held in the Punjab, in the U. P., in Bengal, in fact in the whole of India.

• • • •

SPANISH HUMOUR.

Senhor A.—(To Chief of Police) "I have to accuse Senhor Perez of libel. Two years ago he called me a rhinoceros."

Chief of Police—"Why did you not accuse him before this?"

Senor A.—"It was only yesterday I saw a rhinoceros."

POONA SUMMER MEETING.

SECOND DAY

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

1st Race—
GURMA 1
ROSCOFF 2
WALIDA 3

2nd Race—
RADHA'A 1
DILAWAR BEG 2
MALIKIZAMAN 3

3rd Race—
RAZA KHAN 1
PRINCE CHARLIE 2
WEDNESDAY 3

4th Race—
MAHABLESHWAR 1
BRITOMART 2
THE FLIVER 3

5th Race—
SELMAN 1
SAIFULZAMAN 2
ORANGE PRINCE 3

6th Race—
NOMAN 1
ROULETTE 2
GOOLIAB 3

7th Race—
HALIM 1
ISMET 2
TALAAT BEY 3

8th Race—
ORANGE LENA 1
THREE STAR II 2
CO-RESPONDENT 3

9th Race—
SUBHAN 1
RUBDAN 2
ROBERT 3

"SACRIFICE"

TO-DAY'S PERFORMANCE

To-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.), the Bombay Amatuers will stage "Serifice", the sensational Indian Social Tragedy by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore at the Balliwala Grand Theatre, Grant Road Corner. Dedicated as the play is to those "heroes who bravely stood for peace when human sacrifice was claimed for the Goddess of War", Dr. Rabindranath Tagore weaves into it a grand conception of life and moulds it into a tragedy through which he gives to the world the "Mantra" of Universal Love. The Bombay Amatures have taken great pains to see that the appeal of the play is presented to the public of Bombay in the most affective manner. They are presenting it in English. Here is a rare opportunity and it is to be hoped the performance will be well patronised.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1928.

JAPAN AT THE OLD GAME.

Mr. Langdon Warner, a member of the archaeological expedition sent to China by the Fogg Museum at Harward, relates in his volume of travel and research experiences how as regards the carrying of arms in the interior of China there are still two schools of thought amongst foreigners in that land. "The one advocates an arsenal with frequent practice carried on at the stopping places. This demonstrates the skill and power of the foreigner. The other school of thought carries a revolver in a bag and the bag so securely wedged between the mule-feed and the cooking outfit that the gun might as well never have left its Connecticut factory." The American explorer says that he has always believed in the latter school of thought. So do a large number of Americans and Germans in China and they and their Governments have not found the insuperable difficulty which the Japanese find in reconciling themselves with the new order in China. The latest American Note to the Nanking Government may express the severe displeasure of the Washington Administration that the new Nationalist Government still fails to show "evidence of good faith and political competence" in settling outstanding difficulties in regard to evacuation of American property in China but the language in which the displeasure is couched leaves room for hope that there are immediate chances of amicable settlement.

Contrast this with the filibustering, domineering, imperialist attitude exhibited in the Japanese reply to the Nanking Government's demand that the Sino-Japanese Treaty of 1896 must be abrogated. That Treaty reminds Chinese Nationalism of one of the most humiliating episodes in recent Chinese history. Its continued existence will mean that Japan is determined to occupy to-day in relation to China the position which England chooses to occupy in Egypt. Japan, in other words, elects to maintain that she believes in the first "school of thought", that she wishes in Manchuria to occupy a position which she can support by having "an arsenal with frequent practice carried on at the stopping places". Under arrangement with the late Dictator of Peking, Chang-Tso-lin, she was allowed to have numerous "stopping places" and her economic and political penetration of Manchuria is a standing menace to the Chinese Nationalist Government, now happily one and indivisible. Japan desires to pursue the old, old game of bullying China, and the fact that Italy and Denmark promptly refused the Chinese demand for the abrogation of old treaties, while the other Foreign Powers, with the honourable exception of America and Germany, temporise in their attitude, hoping for dissensions in the Kuomintang, only encourages her in her arrogant treatment of China. But if she persists in this futile and pernicious game, the united Chinese Nationalism of to-day will know how to deal with her.

A DRACONIAN LAW.

The Trade Disputes Bill, which Government are about to introduce in the Assembly next month, may be well-meant and may have been prepared in response to public feeling, but some of its provisions are so drastic that we fear that the remedy may be infinitely worse than the disease. Labour unrest has been acute and widespread these several months and the public is anxious that Government should do something to remedy the unrest. Government seem to have readily exploited this anxiety and have produced a Bill which neither Labour nor the general public could ever have contemplated. They seem to be out to crush organised Labour, to deprive them of their only weapon of self-defence, viz., the right to strike. A common employee, if he throws up his job without a month's notice, loses a month's pay at the worst. But, according to the new law, "any person who, being employed on monthly wages in a public utility service, voluntarily withdraws from the duties of his office without permission or without having given to his employers one month's previous notice in writing, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to Rs. 50. or with both"; and a man who abets such an offence is more severely dealt with. The provision is, of course, meant to prevent lightning strikes in public utility services; but the period of notice, if any is necessary, is too long and the punishment is the heavy.

The worst is yet to come. Another clause provides:—

"(1) A strike or a lock-out shall become illegal which (a) has any object other than or in addition to the furtherance of a trade dispute within the trade or industry in which the strikers or employers locked out are engaged and (b) is a strike or lock-out designed or calculated to coerce the Government either directly or by inflicting hardship upon the community.

(2) It shall be illegal to commence or continue or to apply any sums in furtherance of any such strike or lock-out."

The first part of the first clause penalises a sympathetic strike in support of another and even legitimate strike. This is not only an encroachment on the right to strike, but is a blow to the solidarity of Labour. The second part is too sweeping and dangerously vague and may penalise almost every strike in a Government or semi-Government service. We have seen how even a simple economic dispute is regarded by Government as an attempt to coerce them. The second part may prevent the strikers from using their own money in the custody of their Unions. These provisions are meant to be a knock-out blow to Labour, and may convert simple strikes into political fights. They will not fail to bring the law into contempt among organised workmen all over the country.

PART OF A BIGGER FRAUD.

The debate in the Bombay Legislative Council on primary education has thoroughly exposed the bankrupt policy of Government, if deliberate delaying tactics can be called a policy at all. Mr. Mir Mohamed Balooch was not far wrong when he remarked that there was more hypocrisy than democracy in the policy. From the beginning of the Reforms till 1923 Government only talked of universal primary education. In that year with the passing of the Primary Education Act they shoved the responsibility for expansion on to local bodies. That Act provides for the handing over of the management of primary schools to local bodies. But Government promised to make primary education free and compulsory throughout the Presidency, and to this end they reserved to themselves the power of calling upon local authorities to propose schemes of compulsory education if the latter failed to do so of their own initiative. They also pledged themselves to make certain specified grants to the local bodies. But Government's record since in fulfilling their pledges and statutory obligation is a dismal and colossal failure. Instead of helping the local bodies on they have done everything to hinder them. Almost all District Local Boards have voluntarily and cheerfully accepted the management of the primary schools and about half of them have already levied an additional local cess from the poor people for the sake of education. But Government have miserably failed to give even the promised statutory grants and have held up any number of schemes of expansion both on a compulsory and voluntary basis.

To every statutory claim made by the local bodies the Education Minister has the same stereotyped reply, "No funds." Every man who wishes to back out of his financial obligations puts forward the same plea. Government have never lacked funds for mad projects they have embarked upon. The Madras Government have a smaller revenue than ours but their primary schools have increased from 32,000 in 1920-21 to 43,000 in 1925-26. But in Bombay they have crept from 11,513 in 1920-21 to only 11,950 in 1925-26. The Bombay Government must blush at this humiliating contrast. It is more humiliating to listen to the Minister's defence of Government's policy. Time and again he warned in turn the University, the colleges and the high schools against expecting the customary grants because the claims of primary education were higher. Now he puts off the urban primary schools in favour of rural schools, the progressive rural areas in favour of the backward tracts. Perhaps he will not be satisfied till his obligations are reduced to a vanishing point. He piteously pleads he cannot get from Government the extra funds he asks for. If the question is reduced to that, a Minister must be put in a position to discharge his most elementary responsibilities or he must cease to be a Minister. The debate in the Council will have utterly failed in its purpose if it has not brought home to every elected Councillar that our fraud of educational policy is a part of the bigger fraud of Dyarchy.

BOMBAY LAND REVENUE SYSTEM

URGENT REFORMS NEEDED

(BY D. R. GADGIL, PRINCIPAL, M. T. B. COLLEGE, SURAT.)

IX.*

The trend all over the world is to bring in the profits of agriculture under income-tax administration equally with other kinds of earnings; and the reform of our land revenue system must be undertaken along those lines. We do not mean to say that an exemption limit and returns of income from each cultivator should be introduced at once. These no doubt are highly impracticable. But there are certain other measures that could with advantage be adopted. Some time or another an overhauling of the land revenue rates all over the Presidency must be undertaken and this operation will necessarily have to be in the nature of levelling the burdens down. As soon as the financial condition allows, this sort of initial Presidency settlement aiming at merely producing an equality of the "incidence of taxation" all over the Presidency may be attempted. Of course, the actual rates will never be equal, they will vary with the climate, the quality of the soil, the precariousness or otherwise of the rainfall from tract to tract. The percentage taken from a safe tract will be higher than that charged in a famine tract; what is meant is that the approximate burden should be about the same throughout. This operation will not be a detailed settlement, but will be in the nature of the adjustment of the rates to a new, uniform and fairly low standard. These rates having been attained they would be liable to change only in the case of general changes in the price level. A five yearly or ten yearly revision of these, according as the conditions have changed, would be quite enough. The first measure would bring about a general equality of taxation and the periodic revisions of the money rates after that would guarantee that there is no discrepancy between the money burden and the actual burden that is sought to be levied.

ELASTICITY THE GREATEST NEED.

The chief change, however, necessary in our system is one that would make it more elastic. For this purpose the operations of the nature of a settlement should be as continuous as the operations of the Income Tax Department. The background of the classification, the grouping and the rates being fixed the annual demand of revenue could yet be kept elastic. It could be made within certain limits to depend upon the state of the crops. The revenue authorities in estimating the yield of the crops would afford the basis for a fixation of the demand; and the Annewari thus declared would determine the share of the maximum demand to be collected during the year. That the operation of estimating detailed yields of crops in this way is not very difficult is clear from the remarks made by the Economic Enquiry Committee in this connection. (Report pp. 19-20.) Further there are large areas in Burma, the Punjab and Madras, in which a system of fluctuating assessments of this kind is already administered with considerable success. In Upper Burma almost the whole of the assessment is of the fluctuating kind because the rainfall there is precarious. One would have thought that the reason applied with equal force at least to a large part of the Deccan. Fixed, inelastic assessments are economically unsound and an elastic system would be preferable both from the revenue and the tax-payers' point of view.

TWO SETS OF OPERATIONS.

The question of changing the soil classification of certain lands, or transference of a village from one group to another are also questions which may be considered continuously from year to year instead of only once in 30 years. The original soil classification is, it is said, extraordinarily good looking to the difficulties of the times in which it was conducted. But it is not infallible. Recently an enquiry by Mr. Webb has pointed out that in some places it has not allowed enough margin for differences in the quality of land with the result that bad lands are taxed higher proportionately than good lands. Again oil erosion, changing of beds of streams and such other physical changes are slowly but continuously taking place. The reasons for definite groupings of villages may also change and whenever a case for a specific enquiry into soil classification or grouping, etc., is made out the revenue authorities should immediately take the enquiry into hand. The big changes such as introducing graduation or an exemption limit we cannot contemplate at this stage. But the reforms indicated above could be worked in without much trouble into the existing system thus removing the major defects without destroying the present structure. We contemplate the present settlement work being replaced by two sets of operations. (i) The continuous operations of the revenue authorities which would see to the adjustment of taxation to local conditions, estimate the yield, declare the annewari, etc., and (ii) the periodic operations of, say, the Presidency Revenue Board, which would be to adjust the rates according to general movements of prices and agricultural profits.

These proposals we have proposed here in bare outline. It is really the business of revenue authorities to see how far reform is possible under present conditions and work out the detailed proposals which would remedy defects. We believe, however, that considrable reform must at some time be effected and that it will take some such course as sketched above.

(Concluded.)

*Previous articles appeared on 11th, 17th, 23rd, 27th and 31st ultimo and 2nd, 4th and 8th instant respectively.

SHAUKAT ALI ESQ. ARISTOCRAT

INVITED TO CONTRIBUTE TO INDIAN "DEBRETT"

(BY SHAUKAT ALI).

Yesterday after a hard morning's work I returned to my humble abode in the Central Khilafat Committee office and was sharing our meagre meals with Mr. Shuaib Qureshi when our post arrived from the Bombay Police Censor Office. Among the letters I found one big envelope addressed "Shaukat Ali Esq.," and on the back of it was printed "The Times of India, Bombay."

With shaking hands and a sinking heart I opened the cover, fearing with a guilty conscience lest the great "Times of India" might have discovered my latest conspiracy, a case of blackmail; some positive proof of my having swallowed the Khilafat Fund; a complaint from the fruit sellers of Crawford Market that I had eaten up the whole season's mangoes or some similar offenle that the "Mufti Maulana" might have committed.

A CERTIFICATE.

All such unpleasant reflections deprived me of my appetite but lo and behold, instead of being marked down as a thief, dacoit and black-mailer I found a certificate which would send five generations of my family into an ecstasy of pride. I am informed by "Yours faithfully, for Bennet, Coleman and Company, Ltd., N. J. Hamilton, Asstt. Business Manager" that I belong to the aristocracy of India and that the "Times of India" wants information about my noble parentage, etc. In a minute all the nervousness was gone.

Colonel Wedgwood in an article in the "Nation" of London had said that I was 7 ft. by 5. But he made a mistake. On reading the letter I felt that I was 14 ft. by 10 and my little Durbar Hall—bed room—dining room—office—bath room combined was not big enough to hold me. I felt that Mr. Shuaib Qureshi, though he may belong to the great and noble Arab family of Quresh was not fit company to break bread with on the same table. And all this transformation due to the kindness and appreciation of the "Times of India"!

THE PATENT OF NOBILITY.

The Bombay Police reads all the love letters that I receive but this one I want the whole of Bombay to read. I give it in full for the edification of your readers. No one can abuse me now. In future if any accusation is brought against me and my character, I need not use my strong arm to punish the offender or use my sharp tongue in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall nor drag the libellor into the Bombay High Court. This one letter—a patent of nobility—would be sufficient to make my position firm and strong. Here is the very precious document:

"THE TIMES OF INDIA."
Bombay, 7th Aug., 1928.

"Shaukat Ali, Esq.,
Sultan Mansion,
Dongri, Bombay.

Dear Sir,

We are issuing in the near future a book entitled "Guide to Nobility and Aristocracy of India." It will include all information relative to Titles, Armorial Bearings, and will also give full particulars of Lineage, and in addition, all particulars regarding education, etc. It is our intention to make this book a com

(Continued on page 11.)

Notes of the Day.

Words, Words.

Lord Olivier, like Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, seems to have a dual personality. One side of it predominates when he speaks and the other when he acts. Both these Socialists have repeatedly sworn by India's right to self-determination, Independence and all that. And as a token of their sincerity they gave us the Bengal Ordinance and the Simon Commission. At the International Socialist Congress at Brussels Lord Olivier dropped his Imperialist mantle and like a pucca Socialist declared that not only he but the whole Working Class Socialist International "recognised the right of the Indian people to complete self-determination." Nay, the International "supported Egypt's, India's and China's full independence." And for Syria and Iraq he wanted full independence "forthwith." All these countries would be grateful for all these tons of felicitations and would be more so for an ounce of action. But since Egypt is supposed to have already independence and self-determination, we are getting curious to know whether Lord Olivier uses these terms in the Egyptian sense, or shall we say British sense?

Bangalore Disturbances.

The Government of Mysore have done well to appoint promptly a Committee of officials and non-officials to examine the origin and causes of the recent disturbances at Bangalore. We do not know as yet the personnel of the Committee or the precise terms of enquiry. But we are glad to know that it will be presided over by Mr. K. Chandy who commands the confidence of the public as well as the Government. His selection, we trust, is an earnest of the fact that the Committee will be such as to inspire the fullest confidence among the people and that its terms of reference should be wide enough to ensure a thorough and searching enquiry. It is absolutely necessary that the Committee should have a non-official majority. The press accounts of the disturbances are so serious and confusing and so many allegations have been contradicted by Government communiques that nothing but a full and independent enquiry will reveal the true state of affairs. It is a mystery that school-boys should have been allowed to get out of hand over a simple matter and that even after the dispute was fairly settled it should have suddenly taken a nasty communal turn. This is one of the mysteries that the Committee will have to solve. Finally, the official gag on some papers is ill calculated to restore public confidence or ensure a smooth enquiry. A Government may be expected to be less panicky than school-boys.

Temperance in Bardoli.

Mahatma Gandhi has advised the people of Bardoli to resume their constructive work of hand-spinning and the abolition of untouchability and liquor. This lends support to the report that Bardoli intends carrying on the anti-liquor movement that was recently started in the Taluka and soon spread to other talukas in the Surat District. The movement, though an off-shoot of the Satyagraha in Bardoli, deserves to be kept up because of its great moral and economic value. Whether peaceful picketing of liquor shops should be continued is a question of detail which will have have to be settled according to local conditions. Government are only dallying with their prohibition policy. People will have to rely more on themselves hereafter.

Red Herrings.

The Anglo-Indian press has been carrying on, for some time past, a vigorous propaganda against prohibition, evidently in co-operation with the capitalist liquor interests. "The Times of India" has been at great pains to prove that prohibition is impossible in this Presidency because of the ease and danger of illicit distillation in several parts of the Presidency. The paper now also points out that prohibition may encourage the drinking of methylated spirit. It relies on a "discovery" of an Excise official who is said to have found some people drinking such spirit. We must accept these discoveries with the same reserve with which we take the comments of our contemporary. A few people are tempted to use illicit liquor or methylated spirit because they have in them the unnatural craving fostered by the present excise policy. With the progress of prohibition that craving is bound to wear out.

"A Comedy Before The World."

The authors conclude after enunciating how many subjects the Central Legislature cannot take under purview, and after giving the German readers an accurate account of the extensive powers of certification and veto by the Viceroy, that "the whole of this Parliamentarism imported by England into India is a comedy before the world." And they quote, with an appositeness which the British Imperialist Press can hardly be expected to relish, an observation of the German jurist, Dr. Julius Hatscheck. The latter observes in his book "British and Roman World-Dominion" that "certain peoples seem destined by nature to bear on their patient backs the burden and the cost of a foreign culture for hundreds and hundreds of years. What Egypt was to Romans, that is India to-day for the British Empire." But India does not mean to suffer in patience nor does modern Egypt.

THE BARDOLI SETTLEMENT

HOW IT WAS BROUGHT ABOUT

EDUCATION MINISTER'S STATEMENT

DELAY IN RELEASE OF PRISONE S EXPLAINED

SURAT, Aug. 9.

12th and 13th August have been fixed for celebrating the successful settlement of the Bardoli question. On the 12th Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel accompanied by the Satyagraha prisoners and workers will arrive from Bardoli by the evening train and will be accorded public reception. They will be taken in a procession to Dakka Ovara where a public meeting will be addressed by Mahatma Gandhi and others on the Bardoli victory.—A. P.

BARDOLI SATYAGRAHIS

MR. PURSHOTTAM RELEASED

SURAT, Aug. 10.

Mr. Gopalji Purshottam, a Satyagrahi prisoner who has been sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment by the Resident Magistrate of Bardoli in connection with the tearing off of forfeiture notices stuck on the houses of defaulting peasants, a few days ago, and was in Surat Jail, was released yesterday, late in the evening.—A. P.

MADRAS CONGRATULATES GANDHIJI AND VALLABHBHAI

BOYCOTT OF SIMON COMMISSION URGED

MADRAS, August 9.

Another public meeting was held this evening at which speeches were made offering warm congratulations to Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Bardoli peasants, and Mahatma Gandhi on the epoch-making success of the Bardoli peasants. Speakers characterised the settlement as the triumph of Satyagraha and urged people to take a lesson from Bardoli and organise effective boycott of the Simon Commission.—A. P.

MR. NARIMAN ON BARDOLI

DEWAN BAHADUR HARILAL DESAI CONTRADICTS STATEMENT

POONA, Aug. 10.

With reference to the statement made by Mr. K. F. Nariman in course of a press interview that Sir Chunilal Mehta after conferring with Mr. Lalji Naranji suggested certain terms for the settlement of the Bardoli question which appeared to be more honourable than those previously proposed by Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, the Associated Press interviewed the Minister for Education, who contradicted the statement and regretted that Mr. Nariman who was in the know should have attempted to give a different complexion to the facts. The Dewan Bahadur felt that Mr. Nariman wanted to convey that Sir Chunilal and himself were running a race for the credit of having brought about a settlement of the Bardoli question. The Dewan Bahadur declared: "I am not and never was in competition with Sir Chunilal or anyone else to gather credit for me for the solution of the Bardoli tangle."

PRESSURE FROM GUJARAT.

On 28th July, continued the Dewan Bahadur, pressure was brought to bear on him by some of the Gujarat members of the Council and mutual friends to bring about an early termination of the dispute. At first, he expressed unwillingness to intervene at that stage, as Sir Chunilal Mehta and Mr. Lalji Naraoji in consultation were doing the needful. But as his Gujarat friends appealed to him that having been first in the field in May last to secure from His Excellency a fresh enquiry, he, as an elected member from Gujarat and a Minister, ought to respond to their request, the Dewan Bahadur consented to take immediate action on the letter which was proposed to be addressed to him. (A copy of this letter and the Dewan Bahadur's reply to it is given below.) The terms proposed in the letter written by the Gujarat members were not the Dewan Bahadur's, nor were those contained in the reply he wrote to them his personal views.

THE TERMS.

"I did not and do not still, know that Sir Chunilal Mehta was sending some other terms to Mr. Vallabhbhai with Mr. Nariman. If I had known that Sir Chunilal was concerning himself, as Mr. Nariman depicts him to be, I would have at once stopped further intervention. Be that as it may, there is hardly any substantial difference between the terms put forward to me by the Gujarat M.L.C.'s and those finally settled through Sir Chunilal Mehta after Mr. Vallabhbhai's arrival at Poona."

LETTER TO MR. HARILAL DESAI.

The following is the letter to Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, addressed by Gujarat Members of the Council, above referred to:—

"Dear Dewan Bahadur,—You are aware that in the speech opening the July Session His Excellency has thrown the responsibility of accepting or refusing the vital conditions outlined therein on the representatives of Surat District as well as other representatives of the people in the Legislative Council, and has fixed a limit of fourteen days to convey their reply to the Hon. the Revenue Member. In that connection we wish to tell you that we are very anxious, as everybody is, that the Bardoi question should be honourably settled at an early date.

GOVERNOR'S OFFER.

2. His Excellency has already promised a full open and independent inquiry afresh regarding the recent revision settlement in the Taluka. We understand his Excellency to mean that the tribunal will consist of a Judicial Officer or a Judicial Officer assisted by a Revenue Officer, and that opportunity will be allowed to lead evidence and to cross-examine witnesses. We think that this is a fair offer which should be acceptable to Mr. Vallabhbhai as well as to the people of Bardoli.

DIFFERENCE IN ASSESSMENT.

3. If there is no difficulty about this, we think that neither Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel nor the Government should have any objection to a third party depositing the difference between the old and the new assessment. We are prepared to arrange that the Bardoli people pay up the old assessment and stop all agitation in the Surat District; and we hope to be able to request Mr. Vallabhbhai to see to it.

FORFEITED LANDS.

4. In fairness to the Bardoli people

(Continued on page 10).

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN YUGO-SLAVIA.

POSSIBILITIES OF CIVIL WAR

CROATS TO BOYCOTT BELGRADE GOVT.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Berlin.—The possibilities of a civil war in Yugoslavia as a sequel to the death of Raditch are being earnestly drawn attention to by German politicians who realise that the chasm between the Serbs and the Croats has been deepened by the tragic consequences of the crime in Skupshtina on June 20.

The Croats accuse the Belgrade Government of having in its ranks those responsible for the crime and not punishing them. Consequently the Croatian leaders have declared in favour of boycotting the Belgrade Government whose decisions the Croats should consider null and void and if necessary resort to passive resistance particularly regarding paying taxes.

The most critical situation depends firstly on whether the successor of Raditch can restrain the Croats' indignation and secondly whether Father Korosetz, Premier in the Belgrade Government will be able to control his colleagues who are clamouring against "rebellious" Croats.—Reuter.

INDIA'S RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION

RECOGNITION BY INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISTS

CALL TO INDIAN WORKERS AND PEASANTS

LONDON Aug. 9.

Brussels.—At the International Socialist Congress Lord Olivier reporting on behalf of the Colonial Committee said that the Workingclass Socialist International recognised the right of the Indian peoples to complete self-determination. He welcomed the Indian Trade Union movement. The Socialist International called on the workers and peasants of India to form their own party in order that political liberty when acquired might be completed by economic liberty.

Lord Olivier said that the International supported Egypt's, India's and China's full independence and wanted that Syria and Iraq should secure full independence forthwith with the admission to the League of Nations. Lord Olivier recommended that the principle of responsibility of mandatories to the League should be extended to all tropical and sub-tropical Africa and similar backward colonies.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA CITY COLLEGE SATYAGRAHA

AN EX-CORPORATOR ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

Yesterday's arrests in connection with the City College satyagraha include Mr. Lalit Mohan Sen, a former councillor of the Calcutta Corporation who it is alleged was seen in the vicinity where the demonstrations were held and refused to depart when asked by the police to do so. Mr. Satindra Nath Sen, leader of the Patuakhkali satyagraha, was watching the events from a distance.—A. P.

SIR P. C. SETHNA'S RESOLUTION ON SIMON COMMISSION

DISALLOWED BY PRESIDENT

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

It is understood that Sir Phiroze Sethna's resolution regarding the Simon Commission will not come up for discussion at the forthcoming meeting of the Council of State.

In admitting the resolution for discussion the President of the Council of State is understood to have pointed out that the resolution raised substantially the same question as the resolution and the amendment moved on 22nd February 1928, and that therefore he would not be able to allow the resolution to be moved earlier than 22nd February 1929.

The resolution given notice of by Sir Phiroza runs:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure the appointment of equal number of capable and prominent Indians on the Statutory Commission and to arrange to have the further prosecution of the enquiry entrusted to the Commission postponed until such appointments are made."—A. P.

LONDON, Aug 9.

The General meeting of the National Union of Railwaymen by 77 votes to 3 voted in favour of the acceptance of the wage reduction agreement.—Reuter.

THE ALL-PARTIES' CONFERENCE.

ESSENTIAL CONDITION FOR SUCCESS

WANTED CHANGE OF HEART IN MAHASABHA

DELHI, Aug. 9.

The "Al Jamait", the official organ of the Jamait-ul-Ulemas, writes to-day that "a change of heart on the part of the Hindu Mahasabha is an essential condition for the success of the All-Parties' Conference at Lucknow, and that otherwise even this third attempt to rally together all sections of the people will fail. The Mussulmans, in spite of their minimum demands having been formulated, are again meeting together at Delhi on August 25th, 26th and 27th to consider their attitude at Lucknow, but Moslem willingness to meet other parties half-way is not enough for the success of the Conference. There are no indications of a similar move from Hindu quarters.

It would have been far better if a similar Conference had been called by the Hindus and if the responsible leaders of the Hindu community carried on a vigorous campaign against the present attitude of the Hindu Mahasabha. The Nehru Committee's report is not a talisman which will bring freedom to the country the moment it is adopted. There should be an atmosphere of trust, justice and fairplay in the country and also a spirit among the workers of all the communities to accept whole-heartedly, and give practical share to the recommendations of the Committee."—A. P.

ACCUSED SPITS AT MAGISTRATE.

SENSATION IN DELHI COURT.

DELHI, Aug. 9.

A sensation was created in the Magistrate's Court to-day when Swami Bhawanand who was being tried under Section 224 I. P. C. for alleged causing hurt spat on the face of Chawdhri Suratsingh, tht trying Magistrate. It is stated the accused who is conducting his own defence was personally warned several times by the Magistrate to confine himself to the issue in cross-examination and not to be irrelevant.

WARNINGS DISREGARDED.

In spite of the warnings the accused persisted in indulging in irrelevancies till the Magistrate called him to order and warned him that he would be charged with contempt of Court if he disobeyed instructions again. The accused thereupon started calling the Magistrate names and said he was partial. The Magistrate thereupon ordered the accused to be arrested and while the police were doing so the accused, it is alleged leaned forward and spat on the face of the Magistrate and gave two slaps on the face of Devraj the Court Police Inspector.

CHARGED WITH CONTEMPT OF COURT.

On a complaint by Mr. Suratsingh the accused was taken to the Court of the District Magistrate who transferred the case to the Court of Mr. Anderson, additional District Magistrate. In the meanwhile Mr. Suratsingh would continue to try the original case against Bhawanand. Bhawanand it is stated was originally Bawani Prasad who it is alleged abducted a married woman and had been living with her. She subsequently deserted him and took shelter in the Aryasamaj Ashram. She got married and it is alleged Bawanand one day assaulted both the woman and her husband. He was arrested and was being tried for the offence unnder Section 224.—A. P.

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY

PROF. RAMAN TO ADDRESS CONVOCATION

MADRAS, Aug. 10.

Professor C. V. Raman of the Calcutta University has accepted the invitation of Viscount Goschen, the Chancellor of the Andhra University, to address the Convocation of the Andhra University at Bezvada in November.—A. P.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN BURMA COUNCIL

TO CONSIDER CATTLE EPIDEMIC AND LOAN TO AGRICULTURISTS

RANGOON, Aug. 10.

In the Burma Legislative Council to-day after interpellations Mr. E. G. Marraciar from Akyab, moved the adjournment of the House to consider the recent cattle epidemic which caused great loss to cultivators in Akyab and the urgent necessity for providing agricultural loans amounting to ten lakhs of rupees for the purchase of cattle and paying reaping wages to labourers.

The Finance Member said that the Government had sympathy with such resolutions. He quoted facts and figures to show the extent of cattle disease and the present situation, and said tha the Government were taking appropriate measures to relieve the situation. He held that there was no urgent necessity for granting loans now. The President held the motion to be in order, and fixed 4 p.m. for taking it up for discussion.—A. P.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The Lord Chancellor Lord Hailsham will act for the Premier during Mr. Baldwin's holiday on the Continent.—Reuter.

THE JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE

TATAS' OFFER OF FRESH TERMS

SIX DAYS ALLOWED FOR SEEKING RE-EMPLOYMENT

BONUS SCHEME TO BE RETAINED

The General Manager of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, has issued the following announcement which "has been published" at Jamshedpur:—

"The Chairman of the Company announced on the 28th July liberal terms for the resumption of work by the required number of men and valuable concessions to the men to be retrenched. Although some of the men have since rejoined, there has not been a response sufficient to enable work to be resumed on a proper scale. In that announcement the Chairman indicated the consequences if by an early date the response to his offer was inadequate. The Company finds that during the period which has since elapsed the men have not availed themselves of the opportunity of returning to work in adequate numbers. In view of this it has become necessary to make the following announcement of policy:—

THE NEW TERMS.

(1) On and from Tuesday, 14th August, the Company will, up to the total number of men required, employ all those who apply irrespective of whether they are on the reduction or not. Men will be re-engaged in the order in which they apply until all vacancies have been filled. As soon as all the vacancies are filled, no man will be re-employed even if his name is not on the reduction list.

(2) If by Monday, 20th August, all the vacancies are not filled, the Company will employ new men from outside. Those new employees will be kept on in the Company's service under the usual conditions and will replace old employees who have not returned to work. The old employees who are thus replaced will not be re-engaged.

(3) Any man who has applied to be re-employed not later than Monday, 20th August, to whom the Company has been unable to give employment because the required number of men have already been engaged, will be given, in addition to his ordinary dues, the full amount of his Provident Fund including the whole of the Company's contribution, a railway ticket to the station nearest to his home and one month's pay for each completed year of service, subject to a maximum of four months' pay.

RESULT OF NON-APPLICATION FOR RE-EMPLOYMENT.

(4) Any man who has not applied to be re-employed by Monday, 20th August, will, when he applies for settlement, receive only his ordinary dues, a railway ticket to his home station and that part of his Provident Fund which he would get under the ordinary rules. The Company will not, after 20th August, give any further compensation to men who have not offered to rejoin service by that date.

(5) All men occupying quarters belonging to the Company who have not returned to work by 20th August will be given notice to vacate their quarters.

BONUS SCHEME TO BE RETAINED.

(6) The Company repeats its intention of continuing for the benefit of those men who return to work or are newly engaged the Rs. 10 lacs bonus scheme announced in April and the increments to the lower paid men, as announced by the Chairman on the 28th July."

JAMSHEDPUR WORKS

THURSDAY'S ATTENDENCE BURMA

JAMSHEDPUR, Aug. 10.

The Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, report that the total attendance at the Jamshedpur Works on Thursday, the 9th instant was 8,765.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MYSORE IRRIGATION SCHEME AND IRON WORKS

STATE GOVERNMENT'S CONTRADICTION

BANGALORE, Aug. 9.

Contradicting the allegations frequently made in the press regarding the Krishnarajsagar Hydro electric irrigation scheme and the Bhadravati Iron Works the Mysore Government obselve that the former scheme has fully come upto the expectations.

Regarding the Bhadravati Iron Works the Government remark, that progress is not disappointing. They are satisfied that no effort is being spared to develop the Works along right lines. They add that most of the allegations made in the press are untrue and the fears expressed in the press regarding the future of the works are groundless.—A. P.

Calcutta, Aug. 9.— His Excellency the Governor and Lady Jackson left for Bombay by the P. & O. Postal Special this evening. His Excellency returns to Calcutta on August 21 and leaves for Dacca the following day.—A. P.

PERSIA AND SWENDE

PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT SIGNED

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Teheran.—A provisional agreement between Persia and Sweden has been signed to-day. The French Minister who has charge of Swedish interests at Teheran signed on behalf of the latter.—Reuter.

KELLOGG PACT

FIRST INTIMATION TO LEAGUE.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Geneva.—The first document on the subject of the Kelogg pact received by the League Secretariat has arrived in the shape of a letter from the British Government enclosing the British notes to America of May 19 and July 18 and asking that they be communicated to all members of the League.

ROUMANIA ACCEPTS.

Bucharest.—Roumania has accepted the Kellogg proposals.—Reuter.

JEDDAH CONFERENCE BREAKS UP

IRAQ PREMIER'S MENACING STATEMENT

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE ACTIVE

BAGHDAD, Aug. 9.

The breakdown of the Jeddah Conference was not unexpected in Baghdad. The Ministry of Defence is taking steps to cope with any trouble which may arise from the new situation.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

Speaking in Parliament to-day the Premier said that it had proved impossible at present to reconcile the views of Ibn Saud and of the Iraq Government. The Iraq delegation to the Conference, he added, would leave Jeddah shortly. Details of the events leading to the breakup of the Conference had not yet been received, but the Premier promised to make a full statement in the Chamber of Deputies as soon as possible.

"We have exerted our utmost endeavours to avoid shedding Arab blood," he said. "I regret that Ibn Saud has not been more appreciative of our goodwill."—Reuter.

CAUSE OF THE BREAKDOWN

LONDON, August 10.

Cairo.—A Hedjaz Agency communique ascribes the breakdown of the Jeddah conference to the failure to agree on the question of the removal of the Iraquian from-

(Continued on next page.)

THE BARDOLI SETTLEMENT

(Continued from page 9.)

we think that when the assessment is paid all forfeited lands which have not yet been disposed of should be restored to their former holders; and as regards lands which have already been disposed of we recognise that Government have no legal authority to restore them; but we are confident that with the good offices of Government, arrangements could be made to get them back from their present occupants by private negotiations and they could be restored to their former holders.

OTHER DEMANDS.

5. As regards the following matters namely:—(a) the release of Satyagrahi prisoners convicted and now in jail in connection with the Bardoli agitation, (b) reinstatement of the Patels and Talatis who have resigned, and (c) claims for compensation to those who have seriously suffered on account of certain coercive measures, we believe that Government are prepared to be graciousy pleased to favourably consider the matter.

May we, therefore, request you to place this matter before His Excellency on our behalf: and on hearing from you that His Excellency has been pleased to grant these requests, we will arange to bring about a settlement of this question, so as to be able to give our reply to the Hon. the Revenue Member at the earliest date.

Lastly, we request that you will kindly take immediate action in the matter and oblige.—Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) Bhimbhai R. Naik, M. K. Dixit, Dadubhai P. Desai, H. J. Amin, W. S. Mukadam, Bhasaheb. J. B. Desai, J. C. Swaminarain, J. R. Patel, A. M. Mansuri, Sakarlal Balabhai, and Dawoodkhan Shalebhoy Tyabjee."

(Note—This letter was dated Poona July 29.)

DEWAN BAHADUR DESAI'S REPLY.

The following is Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai's reply to the letter o the Gujarat members of the Legislative Council (sent earlier):—

Poona, 30th July 1928.

Dear Bhimbhai and Dixit.—With reference to your letter I may inform you without prejudice (and on condition that this letter is not published) that after consulting the parties concerned I find that the following are likely to be points on which there could be no difference:—

1. For fresh inquiry I see that a revenue officer associated with a Judicial Officer will be appointed and as regards disputed points the Judicial Officer will have the final voice.

2. If there is agreement as to the payment of assessment, Government do not want to insist that the peasants should pay the revised and they are prepared to agree that the old is paid by them.

3. It is necessary to say that the Government would regard the stoppage of the agitation and the payment of assessment as vital conditions.

4. There would be no difficulty in the restoration of forfeited lands which are undisposed of and regards those which are disposed of Government would not object or interfere with private negotiations to get them back.

5. As regards the persons in jail Government would favourably consider the matter as regards the question of releasing them. There would be no difficffiulty on that score.

6. As regards Patels and Talatis their cases would be individually considered favourably.

7. As regards the compensation it cannot be allowed as one of the matters to be brought up as a matter of right but cases of serious injustice and wrong are likely to be considered.

My advice is that the matter would be happily and honourably terminated if Mr. Vallabhbhai gave a general authority to compose this matter in the best way possible. Such a course is very desirable as well as advisable.

Yours Sincerely,

(Sd.) HARILAL DESAIBHAI DESAI.

(P. S.)—I understand that on the Surat M.L.C.'s communicating their acceptance of the conditions outlined in H. E.'s speech a communique would immediately follow, and both the acceptance and the communique could be printed in the papers

(Cd.) H. D.

RELEASE OF SATYAGRAHI PRISONERS

R. B. BHIMBHAI NAIK'S INTERVIEW.

Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik who was in Bombay on Friday on his way back to Surat was interviewed by a representative of "Chronicle" with reference to the delay caused in releasing the Satyagrahi prisoners of Bardoli. Explaining the situation, Rao Bahadur said that he was under the impression that prisoners were ordered to be released on the 7th. At about 10-30 p.m. on the 8th he was called by Sir Chunilal Mehta who informed him that he (Sir Chunilal) had received a letter from the Revenue Member saying that he (Revenue Member) had information from the Collector of Surat by wire to the effect that there was no move on the call off Satyagraha or to advise peasants to pay the assessment and that he was not, therefore, in a position to order the release of prisoners. So Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik sent the following wire to Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel at 11 p.m. on the 8th:—

"Enquiry announced. Other terms replied by the Revenue Member as arranged. Please reply express having announced advising peasants and calling off Satyagraha".

This was replied to, the next day, by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel in the following way:—

"Your wire, Though no official intimation received of settlement, acting upon your and Mnister's private letters sent public wire endorsing settlement and tendering thanks Patrika published and circulated this morning advising payment and calling off Satyagraha. Surprised prisoners not yet released at what appears to be authorized communication in "Times" in this connection. Collector's wire just received asking me to meet him afternoon at station which I am doing."

After receiving this telegram Rao Bahadur Naik passed it on to the Revenue Member through Sir Chunilal Mehta with a request to wire instructions for the release of prisoners, which the Revenue Member subsequently did.

Mr. Naik got another telegram from Mr. Vallabhbhai saying that he had seen the Collector with whom he had a satisfactory conversation.

Our representative drew the attention of Rao Bahadur Naik to the statement made by Mr. K. F. Nariman in his interview with the representative of the "Free Press." In this connection Mr. Naik said:—

"The terms offered by the Gujarat members to Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai were practically the same terms as were finally secured. The letter to Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai by the Gujarat members was intended to be a basis for re-opening negotiations which had been closed by the Governor's speech. It was also written with a view to get an authoritative written reply from a responsible Government Member. No doubt, this letter served its purpose in so far the Gujarat members were able to get a reply from Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai promising acceptance by Government of most of the terms proposed by Gujarat members."

PART PLAYED BY EDUCATION MINISTER

MR. DADUBHAI DESAI INTERVIEWED

Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai, a prominent member of the Bombay Legislative Council from Gujarat, returned here from Poona on Friday, 'en route' to his constituency. Interviewed by a representative of "Chronicle" in connection with the parts played by the Finance Member and the Minister for Education in the Bardoli settlement, Rao Saheb Dadubhai stated as follows:—

Both Sir Chunilal Mehta and Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai moved on behalf of Bardoli people and within their abilities and powers they did influence the settlement which was finally arrived at. The members of the Council, especially Gujarat members having burnt their fingers on a former occasion had decided not to call Sardar Vallabhbhai to Poona, until and unless Government had given something in writing which would have served as a basis for further negotiations.

So far as I am aware the only communication that was forthcoming was from Dewan Bahdur Harilal Desai who, after having interviewed, His Excellency and the Revenue Member and secured their consent, had written a letter to the Surat M.L.C.'s accepting most of the terms which these M.L.C.'s had proposed. This letter coupled with the oral assurances given by His Excellency and the Revenue Member through certain members of the Council induced several Gujarat members to request Sardar Vallabhbhai by a wire to come over to Poona and settle the terms finally through Sir Chunilal Mehta who is the senior most member of Government."

BARDOLI NEGOTIATIONS

MR. MUNSHI'S STATEMENT

Mr. K. M. Munshi, M.L.C., writes:—

Many speculations are rife as regards the question whether the Bardoli Settlement is just and honourable. In order to view the settlement therefore in the right perspective it would be better to begin from the Surat breakdown. The following tabular statement will show the difference which existed between His Excellency and Mr. Vallabhbhai at Surat:—

HIS EXCELLENCY'S TERMS.

A (i) Full amount of the old assessment to be paid up. (ii) Difference to be kept up as revenue deposit. B. Present agitation ceases entirely. C (i) Nature of inquiry: (a) fair and full, (b) open. (ii) Tribunal. (a) Independent Revenue Officer with reference on questions of doubtful facts open to a judicial officer; or. (b) Judicial Officer associated throughout with a Revenue Officer with equal powers (sic). (iii) Terms of reference according to the Land Revenue Laws. D. Restoration of (i) Forfeited lands. E. Release of prisoners. F.—

MR. VALLABHBHAI'S TERMS.

A Full amount of the old assessment to be paid up by the khatedars. B Agreed. C (i) Judicial inquiry. (ii) (a) a Judicial Officer approved by both parties; or, (b) an open inquiry by a committee of one official and two non-officials with right to test and lead evidence, the personnel to be approved by both parties. (iii) (a) whether the revised settlement in the Bardoli Taluka is just and proper. (b) if not, what should be the just and proper settlement. (c) whether the coercive measures taken for the recovery of the assessment were just and proper. If not, what compensation should be paid to the sufferers. D Restoration of (i) Forfeited lands. (ii) Sold lands. E Agreed. F Reinstatement of Talatis, Patels and Licenseholders, and remission of other punishments.

2. His Excellency's opening speech in the Council imposed an additional term, viz. that the members for Surat on behalf of their constituents must accept or refuse the conditions, viz. (a) to pay up the revenue now due to Government and (b) to stop the present agitation.

3. When in consultation with Sir Chunilal,—the name need not be kept confidential now—and Mr. Lalji Naranji and Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik I went to ascertain the attitude of Gandhiji and Vallabhbhai towards a settlement after His Excellency's speech, Gandhiji was pleased to give me the minimum which he on behalf of the Satyagrahis would be prepared to accept. At the request of Mr. Vallabhbhai, I had proceeded first to Ahmedabad. Gandhiji's minimum ran as follows:—

A. Pending the inquiry, old assessment to be accepted.

B. Satyagrahis will call off the campaign simultaneously the pronouncement is made about the inquiry.

C. An open judicial inquiry within the terms of the Land Revenue Code by a judicial officer alone or assisted by a Revenue Officer with terms of reference as given below and under which the people will have a right to lead and test evidence with the help of counsel if necessary.

TERMS OF REFERENCE:

Firstly:—To inquire into and report upon the complaint of the people of Bardoli and Valod:

(a) That the enhancement of Revenue recently made is not warranted in terms of the Revenue Code;

(b) That the reports and notifications accessible to the public do not contain sufficient data warranting the enhancement and that some of the data given are wrong;

(c) And to find if the people's complaint is held to be justified, what enhancement or reduction, if any, there should be upon the old assessment.

And secondly,

To report upon the allegations made by or on behalf of the people about the coercive measures adopted by the Government in order to collect the enhanced revenue.

D. 'All' lands to be restored.

E. Prisoners to be released.

F. All Talatis and Patels to be reinstated.

G. Valod liquor shop-keeper to be compensated.

During the discussion, Gandhiji was pleased to give me to understand that he would be willing to give up an inquiry into the coercive measures if that alone stood in the way of the settlement.

4. With these terms I saw Mr. Vallabhbhai on the 27th July and after consultation with him, asked for an interview with His Excellency. As a result of my interview with His Excellency I found that the main difficulties to a settlement were:

(a) Unconditional undertaking required of the Surat members.

(b) Restoration of sold lands.

(c) Reinstatement of 'all' talatis and patels; and (d) Compensation.

As some of these points were very vital, I felt that it was difficult to reach a settlement. Some of my colleagues in the Council disapproved of my action in seeing His Excellency, and somehow they did not attach the same importance to the undertaking required by Government. Some of them were for making an effort through Dewan Bahadur Harilal.

M. L. C.'S LETTER TO DEWAN BAHADUR.

5. On the 29th and 30th July some of the Gujarat members wrote to Dewan Bahadur enquiring on what terms Government would be prepared to settle. Dewan Bahadur gave them a letter setting out certain terms on which Government would be prepared to settle. Mr. Haribhai Amin was sent with those terms to Mr. Vallabhbhai. Those terms in my opinion did not substantially differ from the terms offered by His Excellency at Surat and had super-added to them a term as to an undertaking by the Surat members. Mr. Nariman who accompanied Mr. Amin describes these terms being such as "it was impossible to accept consistently with national honour and self-respect."

6. Messrs. Nariman and Amin returned with Swami Anand, the personal assistant of Mr. Vallabhbhai. He brought the same minimum terms from Gandhiji which I had received from him the week before. Mr. Lalji Naranji, with these terms put himself in communication with Sir Chunilal. Next day Mr. Vallabhbhai was sent for. Mr. Vallabhbhai arrived on Friday the 3rd August and after a very long discussion an undertaking which would satisfy the requirements of His Excellency and would not stultify the Surat members was agreed upon. Mr. Vallabhbhai was prepared to give up Clause G of Gandhiji's minimum, viz. compensation to the Valod shop-keeper and to drop the inquiry into the coercive measures. Next day Sir Chunilal induced Government to accept the undertaking in the form agreed upon, to grant an inquiry in the terms of Gandhiji's minimum, to reinstate 'all' Talatis and Patels. The stumbling block was the restoration of sold lands. It was likely that this stumbling block may prove fatal to a settlement.

EFFECT OF THE PROCESS.

7. Then a process was fixed whereby Government may not have to cancel the sales and yet the effect would be the restoration of such land to the original holders. The process was that the land was acquired from the purchasers at the purchaser's cost price: Rs. 10,787. This would be transferred to the original holders on their paying this price. The price however represents roughly two years' revised assessment for 1927-28 and 1928-29. The original holders whose lands were forfeited and sold have already saved this year's assessment 5,000 odd rupees. So the only excess which they will have to pay for acquiring the land would be the balance of about Rs. 6,000. Out of the sale proceeds which Government have recovered from Mr. Garda and others, Government should after deducting the assessment for 1927-28 transfer the balance of about Rs. 6,000 to the credit of holders of the land towards the payment of next year's assessment. The result is that Government have not to cancel the sales, the original khatedars will not have in effect to pay any money and the land will come back to them.

8. Thus Government and Mr. Vallabhbhai both have given and taken in a spirit of fairness and the settlement has been honourable to both sides in every respect. Looking to the concessions which are now made in the terms of reference, in the reinstatement of Talatis and Patels, in the restoration of sold lands, it is quite clear that the breakdown at Surat was not an evil as is thought by some persons. The reasonableness of Gandhiji and Vallabhai, who, it may be stated without exaggeration, carried in their hands the peace of the country, was highly commendable and so was the attitude of His Excellency and the Hon. Mr. Rieu in not being carried away by counsels of uncompromising rigour.

SIR CHUNILAL'S CONTRIBUTION.

9. These negotiations were helped by many. But among those who helped to arrive at this settlement, I cannot but help mentioning Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik who from the commencement of the agitation worked for its success; who good natured, outspoken, very often torn by contradictory influences, was always ready to do anything at any cost to bring about a compromise in Bardoli matters. Among the members of the Council, the one name worthy of note was Mr. Lalji Narainji's whose patience and sweet temper kept the centrifugal forces together and who under the most trying circumstances never lost faith in the possibilities of peace. The last name I need mention is the one which is on everybody's lips: Sir Chunilal Mehta. His are the honours in this settlement. To step in at the right moment, to bring about a compromise where no compromise appeared possible, to solve a national problem, to save the country from a political conflagration—these have been his achievements during the last fortnight, a crowning act of political skill, which fittingly serves as a climax to a long and useful career of state service.

CONGRATULATIONS SHOWERED ON MR VALLABHBAIH

SURAT, Aug. 10.

Since the announcement of the Bardoli settlement in the press, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel is daily receiving numerous telegrams from different parts of the country conveying congratulations on the success of the Satyagraha. Mr. Garratt, the newly appointed Collector of Surat, suddenly went to Bardoli yesterday noon, by a passenger train, to see Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. It appears that the visit was of a strictly private nature and there were no local officials to receive him at the station. Mr. Garrett and Mr. Patel conferred together in the station waiting room for sometime. Mr. Garrett returned to Surat last evening.

It is understood that all Satyagrahi prisoners will be released from Sabarmati Gaol in the course of the day.—A. P.

WELCOME HELP OF £190

BOMBAY, August 10.

Indians resident in Antwerp have sent £190 as their contribution to the Bardoli Fund through Mr. G. B. Trivedi.—A. P.

HOW BELGAUM RECEIVED THE NEWS

BELGAUM, August 9.

The news of the end of the Bardoli Satyagraha was conveyed to a large audience here at a public meeting held last night under the presidentship of Mr. Hanmatrao Koujalgi of Bijapur. Mr. Ganghadhar Rao Deshpande made a speech in which he said that the success achieved at Bardoli was not the success of one or two individuals but of truth and justice. Mr. Shamrao Desai also spoke.—A. P.

S. I. R. SITUATION

THROUGH BOOKINGS RESUMED

MADRAS, Aug. 10.

The South Indian Railway announce that through booking of goods and coaching traffic with foreign railways has been resumed and all restrictions withdrawn.—A. P.

SINGAPORE DOCK CONTRACT

AWARD POSTPONED PENDING PARIS AND GENEVA MEETINGS

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The award of contract for the Singapore dockyard has been postponed by the British Government according to "Modern Transport" pending the outcome of the signing of the Kellogg pact in Paris and subsequent meetings of the League Council, the Assembly and the Preparatory Disarmament and Security Committees in Geneva.—Reuter.

CONTRACT NOT POSTPONED

LONDON, August 10.

The Admiralty announces that there is no foundation for report that the contract for Singapore Base has ben postponed.—Reuter

JEDDAH CONFERENCE

(Continued from previous page).

ter posts which Ibn Saud considered to be in contravention of the Akir Protocol. The communique states that the Nejdian Government will continue to act in friendly manner towards its neighbours.—Reuter.

IS IT A DEMAND FOR CONTROL?

IBN SAUD'S EMPHATIC OPPOSITION

Interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" regarding the breakdown of negotiations between Sultan Ibni Saud and Sir Gilbert Clayton, Mr. Shuaib Qureshi, who was one of the Indian delegates to the famous World Muslim Conference held in Mecca in 1926, said: "I naturally cannot say with definiteness what the points of difference in regard to an outstanding question between Britain and Hedjaz are, on which the negotiations have broken down. But judging from my knowledge of Arabian politics and the policy of the British Government, I think they are one or all of the following three points:—

(1) It may be the question of the Hedjaz Railway. The British and the French Governments had been claiming this railway as a part of the spoils of war. The contention of the Mussalmans throughout the Jazirat-ul-Arab and beyond, as made amply clear at the World Muslim Conference in 1925, is that the railway was not the property of the Turkish Government. It was built by subscriptions raised throughout the Muslim world by the Sultan of Turkey in his capacity of the head of the Islamic world. As such the property in the railway vests in the Muslims. It is a kind of trust for the benefit of the pilgrims, who might visit the Holy lands, and cannot lapse.

TRANSFER OF AKABA AND MAAN.

(2) It may be due to a dispute over the transfer of Akaba (a port S.-E. of the Sinai Peninsula) and Maan (an important strategic railway centre on the Gulf of Akaba) flagrantly occupied by the British in furtherance of their Imperialistic designs for the domination of the Red Sea and its Eastern Littoral. Both these places are an integral part of Hedjaz and the opinion both of the Hedjaz representatives and the representatives of the Muslim fraternity beyond Hedjaz, who participated in the World Muslim Conference, was quite emphatic that the wrenching of these two important places could not be tolerated.

WANTING "PRIVILEGED POSITION"

(3) The third likely point of difference on which the negotiations might have broken is the claim—subtle yet definite—on the part of the British Government for the grant of a privileged position to Great Britain in Hedjaz. At the time of the World Muslim Conference it was reported that an attempt was being made by the British diplomats to secure a "privileged position" for the British as against other Powers. Those who are conversant with the insidious methods of Imperialist expansion know full well the terrible import and significance of "privileged position." In plain prose it means the establishment of British control over the coast of Hedjaz—a menace which would arouse the fiercest and the most determined opposition throughout the length and breadth of the Islamic world.

If the negotiations have broken down on any of these points, then there can be no doubt that the Mussalmans of India, despite the serious differences with Sultan Ibni Saud which remain to be settled, will whole-heartedly support him in his stand against British Imperialism and welcome Sultan Ibni Saud's attitude as a hopeful indication of a tendency to respond to the wishes of the Mussalmans with regard to the Hedjaz. I hope this tendency will continue to grow.

JAPAN'S DESIRE FOR FRIENDSHIP

NOT OPPOSED TO CHINA'S UNIFICATION

PREMIER TANAKA'S ASSURANCE

LONDON, August 10.

The recently expressed fears of an armed Japanese intervention in China to enforce its domination in Manchuria are allayed by a message from Reuter's Tokio correspondent who states that in an address to the leaders of the Government Party, Premier Tanaka emphasised Japan's desire for friendship with China and unification of China; and therefore, provided Japanese rights and interests were not endangered, Government would welcome the proposed compromise between the Mukden authorities and the Nationalists.

A message from Shanghai says it is stated there that Japan will not attempt forcibly to prevent the union of Manchuria with China, and adds that the prospects of a peaceful solution of the problem are rather more hopeful.—Reuter.

ANGLO-CHINESE SETTLEMENT SIGNED

NOGOTIATIONS FOR TREATY REVISION

LONDON, August 10.

Shanghai.—The Anglo-Chinese agreement has been signed at Nanking, and follows the Lines of the American settlement. At the same time it is stated that Britain has undertaken to negotiate on the subject of treaty revision.—Reuter.

AFGHAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

CONSUL GENERAL LEAVES FOR KABUL

In order to take part in the annual Jashan-i-Istaklal (Independence celebrations) which will be observed with considerable ceremony on and after the 16th inst., at Kabul, Mr. Mahammad Osmani, the Consul-General for Afghanistan, left on Sunday by the Peshawar Mail at 4-30 p.m., with Mrs. Osman and family. Although the departure of the popular and genial representative of Afghanistan was hardly known to any even of his intimate friends, besides the Consul, Staff, a number of Mr. Mahammad Osman's friends and admirers were on the platform to bid him good-bye including Mr. Rustomji Dubash, Mr. G. K. Narimman, Mr. Vafadar, Irani, and a number of Parsi and Punjabi gentlemen. Some of the friends of the Consul heartily greeted Mr. and Mrs. Osmani and presented them with artistic bouquets. It is earnestly hoped that Mr. and Mrs. Osman will return to resume his duties in Bombay where he has created a large number of friends.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

BOMBAY, Aug. 10.

In the share market jutes opened steady with only moderate business passing during the whole of the session. Only limited interest was taken and the prices at the close were easier. In coals stagnant conditions continue to prevail and with exception of a few small buying enquiry for some selected stocks dealings were insignificant. In teas Gohpur continue demand at hardening rates, therewise the undertone remains quiet. In miscellaneous there have been no dealings of any outstanding interest reported that call for special mention. Government securities were steady.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Aug. 10.
Previous Closing Rate	18.52
To-day's Opening Rate	18.60
Difference	+.08
To-day's Closing Rate	18.87
Difference	+.35

LIVERPOOL.

	Aug. 10.
Previous Closing Rate	10.11
To-day's Opening Rate	9.86
Difference	—.25
To-day's Closing Rate	9.87
Difference	—.24
Broach Expectation	Rs. 359 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(FROM OUR REPRESENTATIVE)

	London, Aug. 10.
Silver Ready	27 4 0
Lower	0 1 0
Silver Forward	27 5 0
Lower	0 1 0

Tone of the Market is quiet.

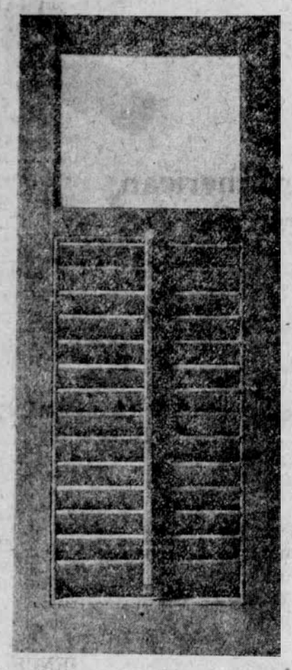
(On Thursday the closing quotation for Forward transaction was 27-6 as not 27-5 as.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Aug. 10.
1st Settlement	52 3 0
2nd Settlement	52 4 0

MACHINE MADE DOORS and WINDOWS

Full particulars of teak-wood Doors and Windows in various standard stock sizes made entirely by machinery could now be had from Sunderdas Saw Mills, opp. Reay Road Station, Bombay No. 10. 'Phone No. 41187.



These Doors and Windows are far superior in quality and making to hand-made articles and are also cheaper. This is the largest manufacturing concern for Flooring, Ceiling, Mouldings, Electric Wire Casing, etc.

Oh, that Backache!

Backache warns you that your kidneys are weak. It tells you that you need a special kidney tonic to strengthen these vitally important organs. Don't risk delay! Start at once to take Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This medicine will revitalise the kidneys, purify your blood, and banish backache, bladder disorder, dropsical swellings, pains in the muscles or joints, drowsiness, lassitude, nervousness, dizziness and irregularities of the urine.

Don't hesitate! The longer kidney troubles are neglected, the harder they are to overcome. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills will not fail you. This special kidney medicine is widely recommended for relieving rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, backache and other serious results of kidney weakness.

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SHAUKAT ALI ESQ. ARISTOCRAT

(Continued from page 8.)

plete authoritative guide, and this can only be done with your whole-hearted assistance.

As one of the aristocracy of India, we hope you will see your way to furnish us the information for publication in this book.

We intend to distribute copies of this book to all libraries in the leading cities of the world as a book of reference, as well as, circulated throughout India.

The actual cost of production is Rs. 75 per copy, and if you would furnish us with the desired information and would like a copy at this figure, we shall be very pleased to reserve one on your behalf.

Yours faithfully,
For Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd.,
N. J. HAMILTON,
Asstt. Business Manager."

While reading the letter I had thought that some hitherto unfortunate and misguided countryman of mine might have, in a fit of righteous self-reproach, taken pity on me and shown his newly awakened nationalism and patriotism by including a humble national worker in this galaxy of aristocrats. But no, the letter is signed "N. J. Hamilton, Asstt: Business Manager." No Parsi, Hindu or Muslim subordinate but one of the Burra Sahibs himself.

Thank God I will sleep the sleep of the peaceful now. No more accusation or abuse against me. I will no more sit with my 20 stones on the brain of the Editor of the "Times of India" and there will be no "Big Brother Mufti Maulana" in its columns.

MAHOMED ALI SPARED A SCOLDING.

I felt inclined to write in my next letter to a clever and irreverant younger brother that his Oxford education would not upset me now, that he might pay his fifth, sixth, or sixtieth visit to Europe without my envying him a bit. Hadn't I this unique distinction of nobility—by "Times of India" Patent—which he had not? The only hitch was, like the sting in wasp's tail, that I was expected not only to give my family Armorial Bearings, etc., but also to fork out the huge sum of Rs. 75 to swell the well-filled coffers of the "Times of India." Evidently in Bombay there is a bigger thief than myself—a leech that would suck blood out of the very stones. But I am digressing.

I am very sorry to say that the dream of my superiority over the little brother was shattered after 24 hours as I find in to-day's post a similar letter addressed "Mahomed Ali Esq."

Greatness can be brought cheap in Bombay. Pay Rs. 75 to the "Times of India" through "Yours faithfully for Bennett Coleman, etc." and you will secure a high position in the illustrated and illustrious aristocracy of India. Speaking for myself I give notice to all my friends and others in Bombay that when they see me next in my rough white Khaddar they must stand up, take off their hats and otherwise receive this noble aristocrat with the deference that is due to his rank.

I, however, hope and pray that I will be spared invitations to Government House Luncheon and Dinner Parties. Dougri jail is more in my line and I still prefer Karachi and Rajkot to Malabar Hill and Ganeshkhind.

"ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITIONS"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have the honour to draw your attention to the most misleading subtitle published over my article, which I had merely entitled "Architectural Competitions in general and one for India House in particular".

Your catchword "India House an English store" is a misinterpretation of my sentence, "the building will be essentially an English store for the display of India's wares rather than 'India House' ".

Similarly your "definitely superficial and theatrical" does not carry the same inference as my, "Sir Herbert Baker introduced features which on the exterior of the building, even if they are used in a definitely superficial manner, will still suggest to the casual passer-by the building's Indian connection. Its interior, if somewhat theatrical, is certainly inspired by his recent 'Indian experience'."

In order to correct any wrong impression and to emphasise the act that my article was not written in any partisan spirit, I shall be glad if you will publish this letter at any very early date, giving it the same prominence as you did my article with your own headlines superimposed.—Yours, etc.,

CLAUDE BATLEY,
A.R.I.B.A.

ANGLO-AMERICAN JUTE RATE WAR

TRUCE SIGNED

LONDON, Aug. 10.

New York.—Mr. J. A. Farrell, chairman of Isthmian Steamship Company announces that the British and American lines have signed a truce regarding jute and burlap rate war.—Reuter's Special.

WEATHER IN INDIA

MONSOON ACTIVE IN BENGAL AND BURMA

POONA, August 10

The unsettled conditions in North Bay of Bengal are less marked to-day, but the monsoon remains active in Burma, Assam and East Bengal. The Arabian Sea current has extended into Berar, but is still weak.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Berar and Konkan and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Central India West, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad North, Coorg, and Malabar.

A few falls have occurred in Orissa, Gujarat, and Hyderabad South.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair one and a half inches; Tavoy, and Diamond Island, two; Mergui and Rangoon one and a half; Amherst and Bhamo one; Chittagong Siosagar two; Dibrugarh, Shillong, Narayangang, and Balasore one; Saugor Island and Amraoti a half; Dwarka, and Karwar three-quarters; Marmagao three; and Raichur Mercara, and Mangalore a quarter.

Forecast.—Decrease in South Bengal and increase in Assam.—A. P.

CONDITIONS UNSETTLED IN NORTH OF BAY

ARABIAN SEA CURRENT CONTINUES FEEBLE

The following is a summary of observations recorded at 8 hours, Thursday, the 9th instant, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Conditions are unsettled in the north of Bay of Bengal and the monsoon remains active in Burma, Assam and south Bengal. Widespread but light rain has again fallen along the western Himalayas. The Arabian Sea current continues to be feeble.

Forecast.—An extension of rain into Orissa and Chota Nagpur.

Burma.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Lower Burma, and locally in Upper Burma; Tavoy has had 3.8,,' Amherst 1.3'', Victoria Point, Mergui and Akyab 1.1'' each, Toungoo 0.9'', Bassein 0.7,'' Kyaukpyu 07,'' Rangoon 0.5'', Lashio 0.5'' and Myitkyina 0.4.'' Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Assam and Bengal; Burdwan has had 2.8'', Tezpur 2.5,'' Dhubri 1.5'', Cherrapunji 1.6'', Chittagong 0.9'', Jessore 0.7'', Narayanganj 0.5'' and Saugor Island 0.6.'' Skies are moderately clouded in the west of Bihar and Orissa and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the west of Bihar and Orissa. Maximum temperature was below normal in Assam.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—There has been local rain in the Kumaon hills, with a few falls in the United Provinces East; Gorakhpur and Chakrata have had 0.3'' each. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect over the whole division. Maximum temperature was above normal except in Central India West. The thermometer rose yesterday afternoon to 100 deg. at Cawnpore.

Northwest India.—Rainfall has occurred locally in Gujarat, and at a few stations in the Punjab East and North and Kashmir; Dalhousie has had 0.7,'' Surat 0.5,'' Ahmedabad 0.4'', Rawalpindi, Sonamarg and Mount Abu 0.3'' each, and Gulmarg and Bhavnagar 0.2'' each. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Gujarat and lower Sind, lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana, and practically clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the Punjab. Both maximum and minimum temperature were below normal in Kashmir; minimum temperature was above normal in Baluchistaa. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 105 deg. at Dalbandin.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and Malabar, and local in the Bombay Deccan and Mysore, while a few falls have occurred in the Madras Southeast; Bombay has had 0.6''' Karwar 0.5'', Poona 0.3'' and Ratnagiri, Marmagoa, Mercara and Mangalore 0.2'' each. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Malabar and Mysore, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in south Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and the Madras Coast North. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in Hyderabad and the Madras Coast North.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

MONSOON ACTIVE IN SOUTH KONKAN

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been active in the south Konkan and has extended into Berar, but is weak elsewhere Rainfall has been nearly general in Berar and the Konkan, and local in Central India west, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad North and Malabar, while a few falls have occurred in Gujarat and Hyderabad South. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Guyarat, the Konkan, Mysore and Malabar lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of the Peninsula and the central parts of the country and practically clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the Punjab, the United Provinces and parts of the Central Provinces, the Madras Deccan and the Madras Coast North. Temperatures were above normal in the east Punjab, the United Provinces, east Hyderabad and the Madras Coast North. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 104 degrees at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—No large change.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HRS.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Mount Abu	0.10''
Dwarka	0.86''
Rajkot	0.95''
Surat	0.02''
Ahmedabad	0.18''
Indore	0.11''
Amraoti	0.59''
Nagpur	0.01''
Ratnagiri	0.43''
Marmugao	3.07''
Karwar	0.70 '
Poona	0.09''
Sholapur	0.15''
Belgaum	0.15''
Nizamabad	0.03 '
Mangalore	0.34''
Calicut	0.08''
Cochin	0.28''
Colombo	0.18''

Bombay:—

Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.—Colaba Observatory 0.07''.

Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date 59.88'' (12.37'' above normal.)

St. George's Hospital 0.20''.

J. J. Hospital 0.11''.

Maximum temperature 86 deg. (1 deg. above normal.)

Minimum temperature 77 deg. (1 deg. above normal).

HALF-WEEKLY RAINFALL REPORTS.

(Received too late for publication in yesterday's report.)

Station	Since last telegram	Total, 1st June to date		Annual normal.	
	In	cts.	In	cts.	In. cts.
Dohad	0	28	10	17	28 89
Godhra	0	31	27	58	40 25
Baroda	0	17	19	89	34 60
Nandurbar	0	88	8	78	22 61
Dharwar	0	18	13	02	32 55

APPOINTMENT OF LORD HAILSHAM

INGENIOUS ESCAPE FROM "JIX" CHURCHILL DILEMMA

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The Premier's selection of Lord Hailsham to take temporary charge of Downing Street is acknowledged as an ingenious escape from the dilemma in which he was placed owing to Sir Austen Chamberlain's illness which left Sir William Joynson-Hicks and Mr. Churchill apparently only aspirants; but Mr. Baldwin made the exceptional departure from established policy according to which the Prime Minister must be a Commoner and appointed the Lord Chancellor who belongs to the popular party and is moreover not encumbered with decided views on safeguarding. Lord Hailsham accepted the "stern call of duty" and has abandoned his visit to Canada as head of the Parliamentary Deputation.—Reuter's Special.

LOWENSTEIN'S FORTUNE

ESTIMATED 5 MILLIONS STERLING

LONDON, Aug. 10.

It is understood that Captain Lowenstein the Belgian financier leaves fortune amounting approximately to five millions sterling (on which Belgian death duties will have to be paid), and this amount is over six milions less than the fortune he held a few weeks before his death.—Reuter's Special.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN UNDERGROUND

MADRAS CAHMBER SUPPORTS PROHIBITION

MADRAS, Aug. 10.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce, replying to the Government notification regarding the prohibition of employment of women underground, says that the Chamber, though not particularly concerned with mining interests, is prepared to support proposals to exclude women from employment in underground workings in mines.—A. P.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Passengers by the mail boat "Mantua" are Messrs. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, M. A. Jinnah and Shanmukam Chetty to Bombay.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Sir Mohammed and Lady Shafi have left for Switzerland where they will spend a fortnight before proceeding to India.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Amsterdam.—In Olympics hundred metres free-style swiming, Mulji did not swim.—Reuter.

"EASTERN SPIRITUALITY"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It seems to me that in attempting to refute the article of the "Times of India" on "Eastern Spirituality," your correspondent, P. V. L. has completely missed the point under discussion, and has needlessly dragged in irrelevant matters. His logic is curious and his arguments are absolutely erroneous. I hold no brief for the "Times of India," but I think that its object in writing these two articles was to draw attention to the ridiculous pretension about India's superiority in spiritual matters which some people make here. Probably no one would have noticed these claims if in claiming such a superiority for India they did not think fit to run down the West and ascribe to it a degrading materialism. Some one had to notice this sooner or later, and the "Times of India" has done it in a masterly manner. I, myself, protested against this tendency when, in your columns recently, I replied to Mr. Anil Baran Roy of Pondicherry who made a violent attack on the alleged materialism of the West, and on Western culture in general. In fact, a few weeks ago, I wrote an article on this very subject, "Eastern Spirituality," which I forwarded to the Editor of the "Times of India." He did not publish it, but very courteously returned me the manuscript. This shows that the Editor had no desire then to embark on a controversy on this delicate subject. But as I thought at the time, some body would sooner or later take up this question and the "Times" has done it.

P. V. L. is very unfortunate when he rakes up the burning of witches, the alleged awful preaching of the Christian clergy, Joan of Arc, Bruno, Divorce, and so forth to show that Christianity is no better than other religions in doing wrong things. I do not think that any body will deny this. If the West was also loud in claiming a superior spirituality one could point out these things, but no such extravagant claim is made, and therefore, it is absurd to say that Europe is no better in this respect than India. Here, an extravagant claim is made, surely every one has a right to examine whether it can be sustained or not, and probably the "Times of India" thinks that it cannot be in view of the evil things that are done and tolerated in the name of the Hindu religion—this certainly does not mean that the Hindu religion itself is bad. Many Hindus, themselves, admit that many Gurus and Sadhus are bad men, and that the title of saint is loosely given to them. Such is certainly not the case in the Christian Churches. No body thinks that a Reverend Father, a Bishop, or Arch-Bishop is a saint because people call them in this respectful manner. Here, the claim of Saintlinss or Holiness is made not as a title of respect, but because holiness is believed to ooze out of the people who are given such title. No body says that all the priests and nuns of Christendom are saints and that all of them lead pure and noble lives. They are all expected to do this, but if they do not, and if any moral turpitude or scandalous conduct is detected among them, they are strictly dealt with and they will find no one to defend and praise them. Here, some "saints" openly do things that shock the feelings of many, and while a few will condemn them a good many, even among the highly educated, defend and praise such conduct. A few days ago, two Hindu friends of mine, devout religious men, told me that they have just returned from a pilgrimage to one of India's most popular and sacred shrines They said that they saw things there that are most shocking and they were very disgusted and disappointed. They saw many sadhus moving about in the crowd quite naked and men and women worshipped their genitals and even offered flowers and money to this part of the anatomy of these "saints." Can anything like this be seen and tolerated in the West, despite its degrading materialism?—Yours, etc.,

C. L. D'AVOINE.

Aug. 9.

REMOVAL OF IMPORT DUTY ON MANILA HEMP

TARIFF BOARD INVITES CRITICISM

OOTACAMUND, Aug. 10.

The Secretary to the Tariff Board has issued a communique stating that the Board are at present considering the representations of certain manufacturers of Manila rope, praying for the removal of the existing import duty on raw manila hemp. Any person, firm or association in India which is of the opinion that the removal of the import duty on manila hemp will be prejudicial to its interests and desires to oppose the application of the manila rope manufacturers are requested to forward to the Secretary of the Board at the Boards tour office, Stonehouse Hill, Ootacamund, before August 31 representations with five spare copies explaining the ground on which the opposition is based.—A. P.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain has elected Mr. K. P. Mehta as Chairman and Alderman Allbless as Deputy Chairman.—Reuter.

NERVINUS
(WITH GOLD)

An Amazing Elixir of Life indicated in Lassitude Tropical Debility; Dyspepsia; Kidney and Liver troubles; Anaemia; Blood impurities; Impotency; Sexual or Seminal weakness, Loss of flesh, female disorders, etc. Absolutely free from animal products and those habit forming drugs and worthless excitants which ruin the system. Month's use bottle Rs. 5. Ext. Musk. Liniment for local weakness Rs. 2-8. Both together Rs. 7. Guaranteed Harmless. V.P. P. charges extra. Dr. N. Massey, Ahmedabad:—Good to Neurasthenic patient, Mr. H. Carter, Bombay:—Quite a marvel. S. A. Rao, Esq., M. A., Deputy Collector, Vellore:—Done me considerable good. S. Lane, Esq., Rangoon.—I cannot live without Nervinus. Behar Chemical Works, Shree Gauranga Bhavan, Bhagalpur and Mihijam. Tele. Add. "Chemists"—Bhagalpur or from Thomson and Taylor Ltd., and Treacher and Co., Bombay Konkar Brothers & Co., Poona City, Pandit Shah & Co., Ahmedabad, A. Roy, & Co., Baroda, and Chemists and Druggists everywhere.

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REVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22,560.

MORE OLYMPIC RECORDS

AMERICANS IN FOREFRONT

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Amsterdam.—Following are results of Olympic swimming finals:—

Men's 100 metres back-stroke.—Kojac first, Laufer second, Wyatt third. All are Americans. Won by two yards in one minute eight and one-fifth seconds which is the world record. Laufer's time was one minute ten seconds. He also broke the previous world record.

Women's 200 metres breast-stroke.—Fraulein Schrader (Germany) first, Miss Bacon (Holland) second, Fraulein Muhe (Germany) third, Won by a yard and two feet separated second and third. Winner's time was three minutes twelve and three-fifths seconds.

A SENSATIONAL RACE.

Men's 400 metres free style.—Zorilla (Argentine) first, Charlton (Australia) second, Arne Borg (Sweden) third. Won by one and a half yards, half yard separated second and third. Winner's time was five minutes one and three-fifths seconds which is Olympic record. It was a sensational race in which Zorilla was never in picture until in last fifty yards when he crept unobstrusively past three famous cracks and finished with great spurt. Charlton's time was five minutes three and three-fifths seconds. Arne Borg five minutes, four and three-fifths seconds. Crabbe was fourth, Clapp fifth and Ruddy sixth.

Women's 400 metres relay swimming heat.—America first, Britain second, South Africa third.—Winning time four minutes forty-seven and three-fifths seconds which is Olympic record.

Women's spring-board diving was won by fourteen-year Miss Helen Meany 78.62 points.

Men's 800 metres relay heat swimming.—American quartet put up Olympic record winning time being nine minutes thrity-eight and four-fifths seconds.—Reuter.

WOMEN'S EVENTS IN OLYMPIC GAMES

FINALS OF SPRINGBOARD DIVING AND GYMNASTICS

LONDON, Aug. 9.

In the Olympic games the final of women's springboard diving was won by Miss Helen Meany who scored 78.62 points. Miss Georgia Coleman was second with 76.38 points and Miss Dorothy Poynton third with 75.62 points.

In Women's gymnastics Holland scored 316.75 points being first Italy second with 289 points and Britain third 258.25 points.—Reuter's Special.

Is it not Surprising

That in return for Miss MAYO'S Slanders we should send millions of our money to her country by importing American goods often manufactured from materials derived from the Carcasses of Cholera-smitten pigs, dead dogs, &c., &c.

Read this carefully so that you may know that we ourselves are to blame for our country's poverty.

An American Patent, No. 1645, obtained by Mr. Henry Davis reads thus :—

"IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SOAP"

These are using and combining the following materials :—

Cleansed offals (intestines, etc.) of animals are treated with etc., etc. and added to soap. Improvement indeed ! after Yankee way.

In Miss Mayo's country, soap is made also from town garbage which may consist of dead dogs, cats, rats, etc., etc. See "Scientific American" of December, 1926, page 439.

In Chicago and other towns in Miss Mayo's country where "Dogs, Cats, and Indians are not admitted" to restaurants, there are over 1600 meat packing factories where lakhs of pigs and cattle are slaughtered every day. In the railway trains on their way to the factories some of the pigs are affected with cholera and cows with small-pox. The fat from such diseased animals is sold to Soap-makers.

In Miss Mayo's country fat is also recovered from human excreta for the use of Soap-makers. See **"MILLIONS FROM WASTE"** page 270 where it is said that a factory of a certain size can treat the excreta of 100,000 people.

In Miss Mayo's country there may be Soap-makers using good fresh fat from cows and pigs or even vegetable oils but it is certain that in the practice of American Soap-makers fats recovered from the above named revolting sources enter very largely.

In European countries good fats are used for edible purposes and even fish oil is used as a substitute for butter after what is called hydrogenation. It stands to reason, therefore, that cheap soaps coming here from countries where good fats are very scarce and where vegetable oils are very costly, must largely be made from fats recovered from sources mentioned above.

Foreigners adulterate even medicines that they send here for our use. Many imported quinine pills contain starch to the extent of 75 per cent. Would such people feel any compunction when using fat from cholera-smitten pigs for making Soaps intended for our use ?

India is the home of innumerable oil seeds, many of which are eminently suited for soap making. **GODREJ'S INDIAN-MADE TOILET SOAPS** are made from such oils and are guaranteed free from starch, china clay and other useless substances often found in imported soaps.

APPLY FOR SUB-AGENCIES TO :—

Nadirshaw, Printer & Co., 125, Esplanade Road, Fort - - - BOMBAY.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

EXTENSIVE SELLING PRESSURE

PRICES COLLAPSE ALL ROUND

Bombay, Aug. 10.

In sympathy with weakness of raw cotton prices, the share market displayed considerable weakness. There was extensive selling pressure and prices registered sharp declines. The State of affairs were something like a panic and buyers were scared. Dying opened at Rs. 837|8 and after declining to Rs. 830|- prices recovered at Rs. 835|- Fazal opened at Rs. 832|8 and after declining to Rs. 820|- improved to Rs. 826|4, Pearl opened at Rs. 535|- and after declining to Rs. 522|8, closed steady at Rs. 530|- Century opened at 371|4 declined to Rs. 360|- but closed Rs. 366|4. Kohinoors opened at Rs. 215|- and after declining to Rs. 201|4 recovered Rs. 208|12. In the miscellaneous section prices ruled easy mostly for all scrips. Tata Iron Defds. opened at Rs. 260|- and declined to Rs. 247|8 but recovered and closed at Rs. 255|- on short covering. Ordinary opened at Rs. 71|4 and after declining to Rs. 70|- closed steady at Rs. 71|10. Tata Hydros opened at 1,055|- and after improving to 1,060|- prices declined 1,053|8 but closed at Rs. 1,057|8. Alcock shares opened at Rs. 347|8 and declined to Rs. 340|- but closed at Rs. 341|4 Indian Cement opened at Rs. 347|8 and closed at Rs. 351|4. Shivarajpur opened at Rs. 27|- but closed at Rs. 29|-, Indian Bleachings were steady at Rs. 227|8. Madhavji opened at Rs. 62|8 but closed Rs. 65|-. Tata Iron second pref. opened at Rs. 90|8 but closed at Rs. 91|12. Tapti Railway shares opened at Rs. 715|- but closed at Rs. 710|-.

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

Paid up.		Closing Rates. Rs. a. p.
100	Ahmed. Advance	382 8 0
50	Apollo	7 0 0
500	Bombay Cotton	241 4 0
200	Bombay Dyeing	835 0 0
200	Fazulbhoy	826 4 0
250	Century	366 4 0
100	Colaba Land	126 4 0
500	Central India Pref	486 4 0
100	Coorla	160 0 0
100	Crescent	141 4 0
250	Currim.	180 0 0
500	David	240 0 0
250	Dawn	565 0 0
200	Edward Sassoon	96 4 0
10	E. D Sassoon	0 12 0
100	Elphinstone	13 8 0
50	Finlay	20 0 0
500	F. Petit	335 0 0
100	Globe	14 0 0
100	Gokak	122 8 0
100	Indian Bleaching	221 4 0
25	Central India	490 0 0
100	Indore Malwa	376 4 0
250	Jamshed Mfg.	37 8 0
100	Khatau	90 0 0
50	Kasturchand	19 8 0
100	Kohinoor	208 12 0
100	Laxmi Cotton	1715 0 0
100	Madhavrai Sed.	8 0 0
100	Madhowji	65 0 0
100	Manekji Petit	1500 0 0
100	Meyer Sassoon	70 0 0
100	Morarji	1675 0 0
200	New Great	240 0 0
100	New City	110 0 0
200	Pearls	530 0 0
250	Simplex	111 4 0
100	Sholapur	6625 0 0
50	Swan	120 0 0
250	Swadeshi	458 12 0
500	Tata Mill	50 0 0
500	Vishnu Cotton	2700 0 0

BANKS.

600	Imperial X D.	1460 0 0
50	India X.D.	93 8 0
£5	Eastern	91 8 0
£12-1|2	National Bank	£52-1|2

RAILWAYS.

500	Ah. Prantej	930 0 0
100	Amritsar Patti	138 0 0
100	Cen. Prov. Rly. x.d.	103 0 0
100	Dhond Baramati	101 0 0
100	Guzerat Rly.	91 0 0
100	Hoshiarpur	97 8 0
100	Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.	95 0 0
90	Mandhra Bhon	77 0 0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	97 0 0
100	Sialkote	102 0 0
100	Sindh Lt. Rly.	140 0 0
100	Upper Sindh	88 8 0
500	Tapti Valley	715 0 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Ahmedabad Electric	143 0 0
100	Andhra Valley	692 8 0
100	Alcock	341 4 0
125	B. Burma x.d.	775 0 0
125	B. Burma, No. 1 x.d.	281 4 0
10	Br. India Insurance	7 4 0
50	Tramway Pref.	70 0 0
250	Bombay Steam	277 8 0
50	Bombay Telephone D.X.	52 8 0
100	Bundi Cement	24 0 0
100	Indian Cement	351 4 0
190	United Cement	100 0 0
10	Central India Mining	12 8 0
£1	Eastern Chemical Ord.	4 8 0
sh. 2	do. do. Defd.	1 4 0
100	Katni Ordinary	256 4 0
100	Katni Deferred	925 0 0
25	New India Insur.	20 0 0
10	Punjab P. Cement Ord.	15 12 0
10	Punjab P. Cement Pref.	13 8 0
50	Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mills	85 0 0
10	Shivrajpur	29 0 0
15	Scindia Steam	18 2 0
75	Tata Iron Deferred	255 0 0
990	Tata Iron Deferred	255 0 0
90	Tata Iron 1st Pref.	139 0 0
100	Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	91 8 0
100	Tata Hydro	1057 8 0
100	Tata Oil	32 0 0
100	Tata Power Ord.	515 0 0
1000	Tata Power Pref.	917 8 0
Tata	Iron Ordy.	71 10 0

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, August, 9.

Total Bullion	...	£174,400,000
Public Deposits	...	£12,900,000
Other Deposits	...	£104,500,000
Government Securities	...	£29,100,000
Other Securities	...	£49,100,000
Notes and Coin	...	£57,400,000
Currency Notes Outstanding	...	£278,400,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	...	48.87 per cent.

LONDON SILVER.

London, August, 9.

Silver—Market Closed quiet but steady.

Spot	...	27-5/16
Forwards	...	27-3/8

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, August 9.

Rozario Santa Fe., per 63 lbs. Cargoes, 44/- August. S'ment. Sellers.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lbs., Cargoes, 46/9 August. S'ment. Sellers.

Wheat, South Australian, 46/3 August. S'ment. Sellers.

Wheat, Choice white Karachi, 45/6 Afloat. Value.

LONDON GOLD.

London, August 9.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz ... £4-4-11-1/2

LONDON METALS.

London, August 9.

Copper, English Best Selected		£65-7/8
Copper, Braziers,	...	£76-1/4
Yellow Metal,	...	£65
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	...	£21-5/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge,		£13-3/8
Tin, English Ingots,	...	£214-1/4
Quicksilver, per bottle (75 lb.)		£24

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, August 9.

Java Sugar, Fine white, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta.

Oct/Dec. per cwt.,	...	12/9-3/4
Jan/Mar. per cwt.,	...	12/10-1/2

C. & F. Bombay.

Oct/Dec. per cwt.,	...	12/10-1/4

C. & F. Karachi.

Oct/Dec., per cwt.,	...	12/11

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, August 9.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton. £9-3-9 Aug/Sept. S'ment. Sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton £17-12-6 Aug/Sept. S'ment. Sellers.

Rapeseed Toria. ton. £18-15-0 Aug/Sept. S'ment. Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, August 9.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton. £17-15-0 Aug/Sept. S'ment. Sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton. £17-16-3 Sep/Oct. S'ment. Sellers.

Linseed La Plata C.I.F. ton. £15-11-3 Aug/Sept. S'ment. Sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, £18-5-0 Aug/Sept. S'ment. Nominal.

LINSEED OIL

Liverpool, August 9.

Linseed Oil, Naked London, cwt. 27/8-1/4 Sep/Dec. Delivery. Paid.

Linseed Oil, Naked London, cwt. 28/4-1/2 Jan/Apl. Delivery. Sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, August 9.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) spot ... 17-1/8

RAILWAYS IN AFGHANISTAN

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

ORDER GIVEN TO GERMAN FIRM

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Berlin.—It is announced, that the Afghan Government has given the Berlin firm, Lenz and Company, order for construction and maintenance of all railways in Afghanistan. The Company will co-operate with the firm of Dycheroff and Widmann in the construction of the lines. Several German engineers will shortly leave for Afghanistan to undertake preliminary work.—Reuter.

ADVANCE AFGHANISTAN.

BATCH OF GIRLS TO LEAVE FOR TURKEY

PESHAWAR, August 7.

Queen Souriya did not accompany King Amanullah on his European tour in vain. Both have learnt much from the West and they are trying their level best to put the lessons into practice in their own country. If King Amanullah thinks that the future progress of Afghanistan depends to a large extent upon educating her male population, Queen Souriya rightly believes that there can be no real progress if the future mothers of Afghanistan are allowed to grope in the darkness of ignorance and illiteracy. She is, therefore, busy devising measures to popularise female education in her realm. Her Majesty recently addressed a meeting of the ladies of Kabul and impressed upon them the imperative need of acquiring education. There was great enthusiasm at the meeting and a good response was made to her appeal.

As a result of her efforts Kabul City has now been divided into a number of wards and selected women have been appointed to arrange for the education of city girls so as to make them eventually fit for taking appointments under Government. More she has, with the permission of His Majesty, selected a party of 25 Afghan girls who will shortly leave Kabul for Turkey for being trained as doctors, chemists, etc. Two princesses were first included in this party, but it was subsequently found that Royal Princesses would not be much useful as doctors so they were dropped.

REACTION ON COTTON MARKET

LACK OF SUPPORT FROM LIVERPOOL

CROP ENTIRELY DEPENDS UPON WEATHER

LONDON, Aug. 10.

New York.—Fine weather conditions since 1st August, coupled with the strong belief that Government had exaggerated boll-weevil damage led to a violent reaction on the cotton market and prices declined by as much as eight dollars bale. Lack of support from Liverpool was also a bearish factor. Traders point out that it is now entirely a weather market and if the present favourable weather continues the crop is liable to prove considerably greater than the figures given in yesterday's Government estimate. Market closed steady at prices for futures between 18 and 19 cents per pound.—Reuter's Special.

BISHOP OF POONA SEES POPE

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Rome.—The Pope gave audience to the Bishop of Poona who presented the report of the diocese. The Pope enquired specially regarding educational and benevolent institutions in the Bishopric of Poona.—Reuter.

BANGALORE RIOT.

MR. CHANDY TO PRESIDE OVER ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

We understand that Mr. K. Chandy, lately member of the Mysore Cabinet, will preside over the Committee to be appointed by Government to enquire into the recent happenings in Bangalore.

Sex and Health

"If you want practical and plainly written books on sex or HEALTH read GAMBERS", has become a Slogan. More than 2,000 unsolicited testimonials from leading men have already been received in praise of the following books by Prof. Gambers—the pioneer of Sex-education in India:—

	Rs.	a.
1. The Sex Organs, 264 pages, 25 Illustrations, Bound	2	8
2. Control Over Birth. Illustrated	0	12
3. The HiddenSide of Sexual Science	0	12
4. Queries in Sex	0	12
5. Sterility—Its causes and treatment	0	10
6. How to build up manhood	0	8
7. Night-pollutions and Their Treatment	0	8
8. Self-pollution and how to overcome it	0	8
9. Vitamins and Health	0	8
10. Constipation and Its Treatment	0	6
11. Painless Childbirth	0	6
12. Easy Yoga Exercise to prevent Seminal Troubles	0	6
13. Easy Yoga Exercise to prevent Colds	0	6
14. Protection against Venereal diseases	0	4
15. Exercise of the Eye to cure short-sightedness	0	3

Complete Set of 15 for Rs. 8 only.
Postage extra. Detailed tables of contents sent post free. 20 per cent. discount allowed to subscribers of "SEX & HEALTH"—a monthly magazine edited by Prof. Gambers—annual subscription Rs. 2 only. Sample copy sent post free on request.

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The radical cure for gonorrhoea and gleet. Both acute and chronic. It acts like a charm and removes the painful burning sensation. Inflammation of the infected part, accompanied by a purulent discharge immediately after a dose taken.

Trial Solicited.

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P. O. Beliaghata, CALCUTTA.

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UNDER SPECIAL DIET.
All kinds of Sores treated free without Operation.
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Sample Packets for
LEUCODERMA

It has now been arranged to distribute about 50,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission, to:

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8, Nandibagan Lane, P.O. Salkhia, Dist. HOWRAH.

Vaidyaratna Pandit : :
D. Gopalacharlu's : :

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This surely invigorates brain, nerves and muscles and tone up the system, giving VIGOUR to each and every organ of the body. A speedy cure for NERVOUS debility, physical exhaustion, loss of memory, brain fag, loss of VIGOUR and all other nervous complaints

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OUR CALCUTTA LETTER

SIR P. C. MITTER'S APPOINTMENT TO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

UNIVERSITY FINANCES IN PARLOUS CONDITION

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

The appointment of the Hon. Sir Provash Chunder Mitter to the Executive Council in succession to the Hon. Sir Nalini Ranjan Chatterji has brought intense disappointment to several hearts. It was very strongly rumoured that either Mr. S. N. Mallik of the India Council or Raja Monmothonath Rai Choudhury of Santosh who is the President of the local Council, was going to get the exalted office. We do not know whether the proposed No-confidence motion regarding Sir Provash Chunder Mitter as Minister in charge of Local Self-Government has been a blessing in disguise to him by hastening his being adopted into "Abraham's bosom." Now he is secure from public clamour and Swarajist onslaughts on his salary. The vacant ministership will occasion an awkward scramble among the Non-Swarajist Hindu M.L.C.'s. It is reasonably expected that Sir Stanley Jackson will sound the leader of the Union Party in the Council, viz., Maharaja Sashi Kanta Acharya of Mymensingh, son-in-law of Mr. B. Chakravarti. The Union Party does not count more than a dozen members and if they are able to cast in their lot with the Hon. Khan Bahadur Nawab Musharaff Hossain, Education Minister, their nominee's position as Minister in succession to Sir Provash is sure to be safe. The Governor is watching the situation with anxious care.

BENGAL TENANCY AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon. Sir Provash Chunder Mitter will have to pilot the Bengal Tenancy Amendment Bill through the current session of the Council. Sir Provash is a Zemindar and has been the Secretary of the British Indian Association, the citadel of reactionaryism, for several years, and so his personal interests will to a certain extent clash with some of the liberal provisions of the Bill which seek to endow various classes of ryots with some important rights. There is a pretty large number of Zemindars in the local Council and so it is expected that there will be a battle royal between them on one side and the genuine representatives of the voiceless millions of the countryside on the other. If Sir Provash can sincerely and successfully carry the Bill through the Council without mutilation he will earn the gratitude of the vast bulk of our agricultural population.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The finances of the Calcutta University are in a parlous condition. What with the reduction in the number of new students in the Post-Graduate Department, in the University Law College, and the number of candidates who sat for the last Matriculation, and other University Examinations, the University is faced with a serious difficulty. I understand that in January next the University will appoint a Committee to explore all avenues of retrenchment in the expenses of the University and thereafter, if necessary, the University will send a representation to the Government for larger contributions from public funds. The University of Dacca, which is a very small University, gets a statutory grant, every year, of 5-1/2 lakhs of rupees, whereas the University of Calcutta has to depend on the uncertain dole of the Government which never exceeds three lakhs in a year. Government does not make any contribution to the Vidyasagar College, the Bangabasi College and the Ripon College, though the former two colleges have, each, about two thousand students on their rolls. The City College which has been hard hit for its boycott by Hindu students has not yet got any financial help from the Government, though it asked for it.

THE MILL STRIKE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly publish this letter just in time to bring to the notice of all the mill-strikers, that there is no likelihood of their getting any increment, as the Mill-owners' Association have published their final terms in their printed booklets both in Marathi and English. And so, unless leaders are certain and granting "subsistence allowance" to all the strikers, now living in Bombay, at the rate of at least (4) four annas a day, or two rupees a week the lot of the helpless strikers and their dependents will, indeed, be a pitiable one as the next stage of 'starvation' will be destitution, and from destitution, to sickness of the wage-earners, due, of course, to weakness. Are the leaders then prepard to take the consequence of the miseries and destitution of more than six lakhs of persons, including the strikers and their dependents, with empty pockets, there being no surplus funds available?

Are we justified in leading the strikers to go to the extreme verge of destitution and indebtedness, when the mill hands will find it impossible to be free, from the clutches of "Pathans," Marwaris and Danawallas of Bombay, even if the enhanced rate of wages, are sanctioned by the mill-owners, for continuing the strike, till the middle of October 1928? And, are the leaders prepared to pay daily 4 annas to each striker, as "subsistence allowance?" Perhaps, not. If so, the only course now open is, to appeal to the popular and sympathetic Commissioner of Police of Bombay, to approach the office-bearers of the Mill-owners' Association, directing them to open all the 83 mills in Bombay and Kurla, from Wednesday, the 15th instant, instead of their following the "Divide and Rule" policy" by opening mills, on "group system." The mill-strikers may, then, resume their duty, "under protest," that within two months of their service, there should be re-enquiry about their wages, through the "Arbitration Board," which should be appointed by Government by October, 1928.—Yours, etc.,

NARAYAN RAO KULKARNI.

Staff-Sergeant Clarke of the Indian Army Ordnance Co[illegible] was fatally injured while riding a moto[illegible] between the Cantonment and La[illegible]. When on a slope down a railwa[illegible] his machine skidded and he was [illegible]nty feet away, resulting in [illegible]being fractured. He was ta[illegible] Military Hospital but [illegible] Staff-Sergant Turner who escaped injury.—A. P.

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12.	Ladies' Silk Stockings	500
13.	Glare Glasses	100
14.	Gent's Silk Socks	375
15.	12 Gent's Handkerchiefs	300
16.	Mother-of-Pearl & Silver Mntd. Cgt. Holder	300
17.	Eversharp Pencil	300
18.	Manicure Set	250
19.	Superior Vest	100
20.	Pocket Knife	130
22.	6 Ladies' Handkerchiefs	175
23.	Notepaper & Envelopes (100)	100
24.	Razor	100
25.	Ash Tray	80
26.	Turkish Bath Towel	190
27.	Military Hair-Brushes (1 Pair)	300
28.	Washing Belt	150
29.	Vanity Case	150
30.	Box of Pears Soap	145
31.	Razor Blades (Packet of 5)	120
32.	Rolled Gold & Imitation Pearl Brooch	90
33.	Rolled Gold Links & Studs (Studded)	100
33A.	Rolled Gold Links & Studs (Plain)	90
34.	Playing Cards (1 Pack)	75
35.	Icilma Shaving Soap	90
37.	Toothcream Colgate's	75
38.	Toothcream Kolynos	75
39.	Pair of Garters (Gent's)	75
40.	Comb	40
42.	Raleigh Bicycle:—Complete	12,200
43.	Hercules Bicycle.—Complete	6,500
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ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN BURMA COUNCIL

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST GOVT. OFFICIALS

PRESIDENT PATEL LISTENS TO DEBATE

RANGOON, Aug. 8.

In the Burma Legislative Council today after question time Mr. S. A. S. Tyabji begged leave to introduce an adjournment motion to consider a matter of grave importance, and urgency, namely, the preparation of the electoral rolls for the forthcoming election and also the question of Government officers favouring any particular party.

The Finance Member opined that the matter was not urgent.

The President admitted that it was a matter of urgency as the elections were due to take place on November 9 but asked for grounds to show its grave importance.

Mr. Tyabji said that neither time nor sufficient facilities had been given to the public to object to the method of preparing the rolls.

The Home Member said that there was plenty of time for filing objections but denied that the principles for the preparation of the rolls had not been properly applied.

The President after taking the opinion of the House fixed 4 p.m. for the discussion of the motion.

DUTY ON RICE.

A resolution was then moved by Him Seng recommending the early abolition of the export duty on rice. The mover pointed out that debate on this matter in the Assembly in March last characterised it as unfair.

The Finance Member said that the Government of India promised to make an enquiry into the matter and see whether the duty fell on cultivators and an investigation was now going on. So he asked the mover to withdraw his motion and await the result of the special enquiry. He said that if the resolution was pressed Government members would not vote but Government would forward the debate to the Government of India. As it was now four o'clock further discussion was adjourned till to-morrow.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel listened to the debate.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

At 4 p.m. Mr. Tyabji moving his adjournment motion described how the electoral rolls were being prepared and pointed out the difficulties in the testing of their accuracy specially as the preliminary rolls being in handwritten copies were not available. He showed various defects and said that rolls were being not prepared properly. The time was insufficient for filing objections. He had seen the letter of an official in support of a certain candidate.

Mr. Nichols, Judicial Secretary opposing said that so far no representation had been made to Government regarding the electoral rolls. He said that if the rolls were to be now printed the time for objection would have to be extended but that could have been arranged if local Government had been addressed in the matter. As regards the charge against Government of interfering in the elections Mr. Nichols said that a circular had been sent to the Commissioners during the previous election times asking all officials not to take part in the elections and this year also that circular would be circulated in time. If an instance of such letters by officials should be brought to Government suitable action would be taken.

Several members supporting the motion pointed out various defects in the rolls and the difficulties in filing objections for want of time while one member asked for an extension of time.

The Home Member repeated what he had already said regarding the preparation of electoral rolls and added he could agree to the extension of a week's time for Rangoon only and not outside for filing objections. The motion after nearly two hours' debate was pressed to a division and lost by a majority of eighteen votes. The Council then adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

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SEPARATE BURMA FROM INDIA

BRITISH MERCHANTS CONCERN FOR BURMAN'S!.

URGING CONTINUANCE OF STEEL FRAME

RANGOON, Aug. 9.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce in its memorandum to the Simon Commission says that it takes purely a commercial point of view and desires the Commission to recommend a form of Government for Burma which will content the people of the country and which will yet contain adequate safeguard for the protection of all commercial interests.

Dealing with the financial relation between Burma and India, the Chamber points out the existence of a strong feeling that India is deriving from Burma greater revenue than the servires rendered to the province warrants and shows that the internal financial stringency and the extreme importance of a readjustment of financial relations with India is more favourable to Burma. It also complains against the enforced participation in a protective policy which does not benefit Burma at all and the subordination of her interests to those of the Indian provinces. A reference is made to the steel and hide industries as well as the rice export duty and the proposed measure for reservation of the coastal traffic to Indian owned vessels. It also points out the marked difference between the problems of Burma and India. It points out that in the event of the non-removal of Burma's disabilities as a part of India the only alternative is to press for the separation of Burma from India.

Regarding a future constitution for Burma the Chamber does not feel competent to express more than a general term of its views but urges the necessity of introducing a form of Government as simple as possible and expresses their disagreement with the recommendation of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, namely, an Executive Council and a upper and a lower House of Representatives.

SHOP-KEEPERS' CONCERN.

It views with concern the proposal to eliminate from the provincial legislature the official element and transfer law and order to Ministers. It considers that the British element should not be reduced below the Lee Commission limits.

Regarding franchise the Chamber thinks it essential to protect minorities and special interests by reservation of seats and thinks it worth while to investigate the question of indirect election. The Chamber finally expresses unanimity with the Associated Chambers of Commerce in insisting on the provision for a strong Central Government, and definite and adequate safeguards against discrimination in any form os the grounds of race and religion, whatever be the form of constitution introduced.—A. P.

AVIATION IN TURKEY

NEW COMPANY STARTED

"Al-Moqattam" of Cairo writes:—

The Turkish Aviation Company has submitted a petition to the Government asking permission to start the first Turkish Institution for civil aviation. The Committee proposes to establish aviation stations, and to start areoplanes for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from important towns to the interior of the country. When an adequate number of the aviators has been trained at the proposed institution, the Company intends to open an aerial line between Stamboul, Angora, Azmer, and Mosina, and afterwards to prolong the the same to the borders of the Black Sea.

The Postal and Telegraphic communications in the interior, require at present a good deal of reforms, and in the opinion of the Company the best way to make up the deficiencies is to introduce modern aviation, in the country.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

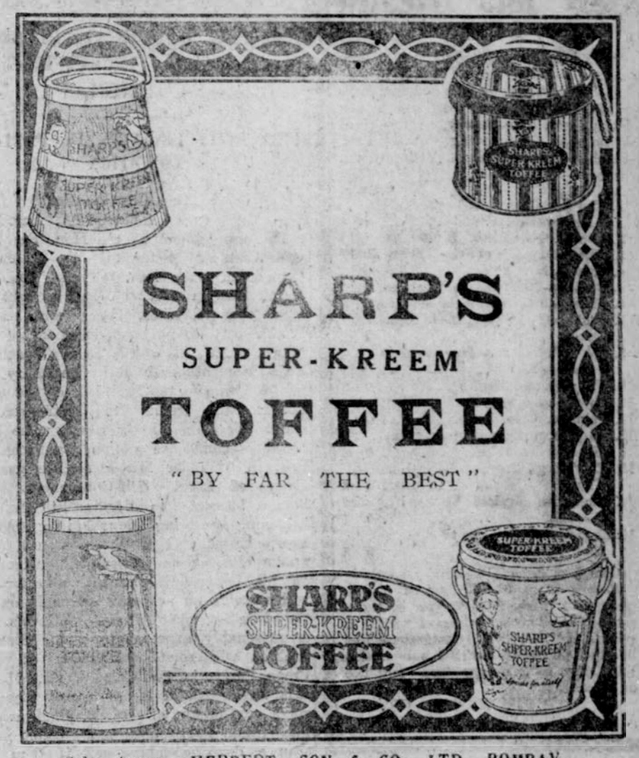
ANNUAL REPORT OF ITS WORKING

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Annual Report on the Working of the Workmen's Compensation Act 1923, for the year 1927 shows that 1,100 employers submitted returns under section 16 of the Act. These indicated that 382,424 adults and 7,987 minors were daily employed in factories, 10,633 adults and 4 minors in mines, 4,270 adults and 1 minor in tramways, 7,377 adults and 25 minors in the Port Trust and 1,350 adults and 8 minors in various miscellaneous concerns. The total number of accidents in all these concerns was 3,189, of which 76 were fatal, 250 resulted in permanent disablement and 2,863 in temporary disablement. The compensation paid for these accidents was Rs. 58,258 in respect of fatal accidents; Rs. 58,884-13-10 for permanent disablement and Rs. 48,997-13-5 for temporary disablement. These figures do not include the number of accidents to persons employed in connexion with the services of railways, as returns in regard to these are submitted direct to the Railway Board.

The total amount deposited during the year was Rs. 1,88,080-13-5 of which Rs. 1,56,515-3-0 represented fatal accidents and Rs. 31,565-10-2 non-fatal accidents as against Rs. 1,17,273 and Rs. 20,986-13-5 respectivaly during the previous year.

Commenting on the working of the Act the Commissioner observes that an appreciable number of serious accidents take place in small concerns that are not covered by the Act. These may be purely industrial accidents resulting from the use of machinery worked with electricity or oil engines as motive power. With the spread of the use of oil engines and the introduction of electricity in District Towns and other places these accidents are bound to increase.



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BRITAIN SETS AN EXAMLE

VITAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

Mr. A. E. Tomlinson writes:—

If there is one thing more important to Britons all the world over than Empire unity and development it is industrial peace and co-operation. The experiment, then, which is now being tried out in England and which promises to yield such a tremendous success, is of vital interest to every member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

We refer, of course, to the conference between a representative group of employers and the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, usually referred to as the Mond Conference. During the past six months the progress of this conference has been closely watched not only in Britain but throughout the world. It has recently issued its first joint report, a document which has been hailed on all sides as a landmark in British industrial history.

To understand the vital nature of the Report we must first know something of the history of the conference itself. It is idle to deny that during the years following the war there was a spirit of unrest and obstruction in British industry. This culminated in the folly of the General Strike and coal dispute of 1926 which, disastrous though it proved, had at least the one good effect of clearing the air and opening the way to a better state of affairs. Since then there has been an infinitely better spirit abroad. This is proved not only by the speeches of prominent employers and trade union leaders but by actual experience in the works and factories themselves.

It was to reap the full benefits of this new spirit that Sir Alfred Mond, now Lord Melchett, took the courageous step of inviting a group of representative employers and the Council of the Trades Union Congress to meet in conference. He did this because there was no single existing organisation of employers which could take the initiative in inviting discussions to cover the entire field of industrial reorganisation and industrial relations. Lord Melchett is head of the great Imperial chemical combine.

AIM OF CONFERENCE.

The conference is not primarily a "peace" conference, as many people think. Much of its initial popularity may have been due to the fond hope that it would by some magic process produce peace and goodwill from nowhere, and instil them into the ranks of industry, but the intelligent men on both sides who attended the conference did not go there to do spectacular conjuring tricks. They went there to help to formulate a definite policy for the future of British industry.

The official title of the conference is "The Conference on Industrial Reorganisation and Industrial Relations." The whole field of modern industry is its province. Its importance is further emphasised by the fact that over £1,000,000,000 of capital and over 4,000,000 workers are represented at the joint sittings.

We are now in a position to understand how epoch-making are the provisions of the Report issued after six months' hard work and hard thought in hammering out and seeking an agreement upon the mutual and pressing problems of industry. They represent in short a scientific attempt to solve problems which have hitherto been left to those joint incompetents, muddle and drift.

There is no exaggeration in calling the Report an historical document. If accepted and put into operation, as it should and will be, it will represent a new charter for British industry, a new hope and the dawn of a new era. In any case it will stand permanently as a guide and precedent for all future investigation in the same field.

The keystone of the edifice is the proposed setting up of a National Industrial Council which will hold quarterly meetings and will appoint a standing joint committee for consultation on the widest questions of industry and industrial progress.

IMPORTANT PROPOSAL.

This proposal is of first-rate moment because the Council will be the legitimate child born within industry itself and not the bastard offspring of political interference.

From the idea of this Council comes the second important resolution dealing with conciliation machinery in case of disputes. This machinery will take the form of Joint Conciliation Boards on a totally voluntary basis. The advantage of these Boards is that they will enable the dispute to be thoroughly and impartially discussed before any appeal is made to force in the shape of strike or lock-out. Above all they will tend to make public opinion the true and natural arbiter in such disputes.

The question of disputes, however, is not the main problem of the Conference, but rather the whole field of industrial efficiency. Other resolutions, therefore, deal with trade union recognition, victimisation, and that scientific trend of modern business which is now known as "rationalisation."

A clear lead and an impartial judgment is given on all these questions, and the proposals are the biggest step forward yet made to a solution of these thorny problems. On rationalisation the Conference endorses the resolution of the World Economic Conference at Geneva which aims at securing that manufacturers, workers and consumers shall all gain the maximum benefit and suffer the minimum disadvantage from the inevitable growth of a more and more highly scientific and highly systematised industry.

IMPORTANCE OF NEW MOVE.

It requires little imagination to grasp the great importance of this new move in industry. As has been said of the root of the whole scheme is the setting up of the National Industrial Council—a sort of Parliament of industry—and the broad basis is the full and authoritative recognition of trade unionism as a helpful factor in modern business organisation.

A new machinery is thus created for the whole of British industrial relations. The National Industrial Council will be equally drawn from the Central Council of the Trades Union Congress and from the appropriate employers' associations. It will constitute permanent and direct machinery for continuous investigation into the widest questions concerning industry and industrial progress. The Joint Conciliation Boards will constitute an emergency machinery for dealing specifically with disputes. They will in no way replace or supersede existing machinery, and they are purely voluntary because, after long discussion, the element of compulsion was found neither acceptable nor desirable.

Some will think that the most important point of the whole Report is that for the first time trade unionism is recognised officially and uncategorically as an integral and useful part of modern industrial organisation. This means that in the highly scientific, thoroughly "rationalised" industry of the future, the trade unions, far from being eliminated or weakened, will have a definite recognised function, and will, by being more systematised, gain an added strength.

BRITAIN LEADS.

In this new development Britain has set an example not merely to every part of the British Commonwealth of Nations but to the whole world. Although industrial peace is not the sole and primary aim of the conference, yet we now have the biggest contribution to that ideal which has been made for a century. Our friends have cause for gratification and relief, our enemies for regret, denunciation and further venom.

British industry is undergoing a tremendous process of transition. All the old ideas of fierce competition, of trade wars, of masters as opposed to men, of owners as opposed to wage-earners, of strikes and lock-outs as effective weapons, are in a state of violent flux and change. Something new is emerging, something more scientific and yet at the same time, more humane and more democratic. So far, only the broad outline of the new order of things is discernible: the details have still to be crystallised out, resolved and made clear.

It is the function of the conference to assist in this process from the amorphous and chaotic to the orderly and definite. It is in fact not an inquest on industrial strife, but an inquiry into industrial co-operation.

MAGNITUDE OF TASK.

Such an inquiry involves deep research, information on scores of subjects, the compilation of statistics, and the general scientific organisation of the whole investigation. Consider a few of the points on the agenda of the Conference. These include the costs of production, the effects of rationalisation, the general scientific organisation of industry, the exact position and responsibilities of the three partners in industry, Labour management and capital; Labour's share in the profits and losses of industry, trade union restrictions and the general question of artificial restriction of output, piecework, profit-sharing and payment by results: unemployment and the migration and mobility of labour. They include also scores of other questions from foreign competition and world trade aspects to such domestic details as housing, pensions and sickness insurance, and arbitration machinery.

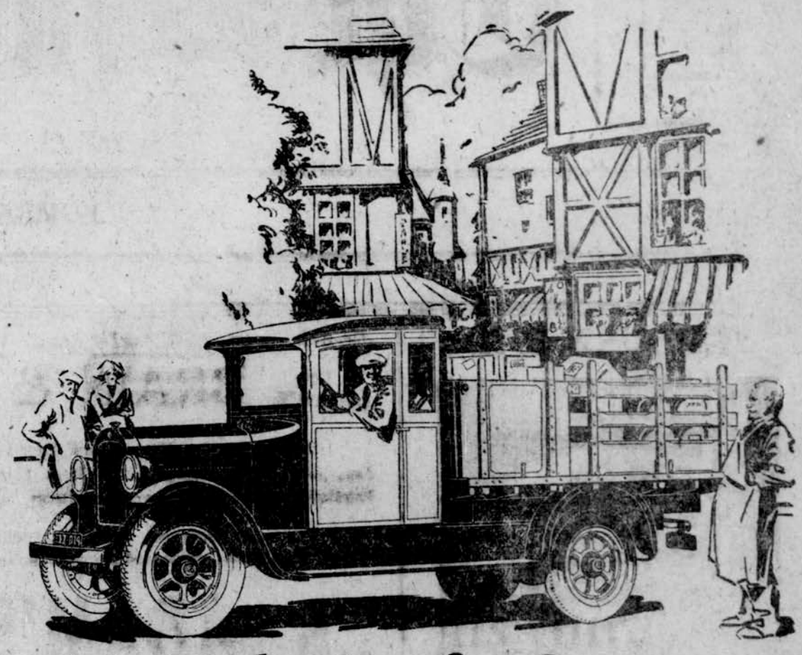
Obviously the function of the conference is not to dictate but to indicate. It is earnestly to be hoped that its indications will be ratified firmly by the employers' associations and by the trade unions in due course. The signs are that they will. Otherwise indeed a wonderful chance for the benefit of all engaged in industry will be missed. The work of the conference will carry on. The interim report, significant as it is, but touches a few of the many and vital problems still needing solution.

A REVOLUTION OF SCIENCE

National Conferences on industry are of course no new thing, but previously they have suffered from several defects. In the first place they have been due to Government action and interference, a primary and fatal defect; in the second, they have been too general and airy in scope, avoiding concrete and essential details; in the third, they have been called in times of industrial stress under direct menace of deadlock and strife, and in the last place they have not sufficiently considered the new and changed industrial conditions which must, in fact, be recognised as something in the nature of a revolution, a revolution of science and not of politics.

The whole key to the present conference is knowledge, knowledge of the new scientific organisation of industry. It is in effect an attempt to show the newly-educated masses of the workers how to take their part in and make fullest use of that education for the strengthening and advancement of national and imperial industry.

Not merely Britain but the whole Empire must hope that this new mission will end in something more than the eyewash and smoke which the lime-lit extremists predict.



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Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLA BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.